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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF COORG

FOR THE YEAR

1892—93.

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No. 1967—3-93.

COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Dated Bangalore, the 29th November 1893.

FROM

MAJOR CHAS: W. RAVENSHAW, I. S. C.,

SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Sir,

I am directed to submit for the information of the Government of India, the Annual Report on the Administration of the Province of Coorg for the year 1892—93.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

CHAS: W. RAVENSHAW, MAJOR.

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF COORG

FOR THE YEAR 1892—93.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The population of the province according to the census is 1,73,055.

2. The total revenue came to Rs. 9,46,021-10-11 against Rs. 9,21,856-14-8 last year. The total expenditure came to Rs. 6,21,534—12—10 against Rs. 6,38,117—7—10 in 1891—92, leaving a net surplus of Rs. 3,24,486—14—1 against Rs. 2,83,739—6—10 in the previous year.

3. The increase in receipts was chiefly under the heads of casual Land Revenue, Abkari and Miscellaneous.

4. The decrease in expenditure is due to the revenue survey having been finished in October and to decreased expenditure on the Forest Survey.

5. The following table will show, how favorably the figures compare with those of the last 10 years :—

Year.	Balance brought forward.			Demand.			Collection.			Remission.			Balance for collection at end of year.			Gross receipts as per statement No. 1 Finance.			Total expenditure as per statements 1 and 2 Finance.			Net surplus revenue.		
1883—84	2,12,762	0	0	6,95,554	0	0	6,64,604	0	0	11,970	0	0	2,31,742	0	0	6,74,821	2	4	5,81,117	2	4	93,704	0	0
1884—85	2,31,741	14	6	7,05,730	11	1	6,81,638	10	7	10,342	9	3	2,45,491	5	9	6,91,902	12	4	5,85,140	0	1	1,06,761	14	3
1885—86	2,45,491	5	9	6,41,183	9	5	6,43,628	14	6	52,759	2	6	1,90,286	14	2	6,53,125	1	7	5,39,097	12	8	1,14,027	4	11
1886—87	1,90,286	14	2	7,12,005	7	10	7,00,184	6	6	2,570	6	8	1,99,537	8	10	7,09,953	9	4	5,42,775	12	6	1,67,177	12	10
1887—88	1,99,537	8	10	8,65,599	0	5	8,00,709	15	3	7,092	5	3	2,57,574	4	9	8,12,171	13	3	5,07,325	2	2	3,04,846	11	1
1888—89	2,57,574	4	9	8,29,069	11	4	8,44,113	12	8	4,829	11	11	2,39,018	9	3	8,52,016	7	11	5,22,605	12	0	3,29,410	11	11
1889—90	2,39,018	9	3	8,12,936	12	9	7,79,497	3	3	12,723	5	10	2,59,734	12	11	7,88,886	11	6	5,12,650	5	1	2,76,236	6	5
1890—91	2,59,734	12	11	8,42,626	9	6	8,04,399	13	9	10,873	15	0	2,87,089	3	8	8,15,988	15	10	5,67,685	3	1	2,48,303	12	9
1891—92	2,87,089	3	8	8,77,027	4	2	9,18,866	15	1	20,597	14	11	2,24,651	9	10	9,21,856	14	8	6,38,117	7	10	2,83,739	6	10
1892—93	2,24,651	9	10	9,06,798	9	11	9,20,562	14	11	26,332	9	3	1,84,554	11	7	9,46,021	10	11	6,21,534	12	10	3,24,486	14	1

6. It will be seen from the above that the demand is the heaviest, the gross receipts the largest and the outstandings less than in any previous year in the decade. The net surplus of Rs. 3,24,486, has only once been exceeded in 1888—89 when it was Rs. 3,29,410 but in that year there was no survey, and the expenditure was almost exactly a lac less, while there were only Rs. 4,829 under 'remissions' against Rs. 26,332 this year.

7. Of the remissions granted, Rs. 11,342—14—9 was under the head of cardamoms and Rs. 10,619—5—7 under coffee but of this one large item of Rs. 3,210 and several smaller items should really come under the former head for they are remissions granted to cardamom estates held on coffee tenure.

8. Another large item of remission under coffee tenure is Rs. 2,903 on one estate which was abandoned in 1885 but kept on in the accounts as a cultivated estate owing to dispute with its former owner as to a refund he claimed on its area.

9. The outstandings, although the demand was the heaviest for the last 10 years, are less than in any previous year being only Rs. 1,84,554—11—7 and it must be remembered that this sum includes two khists or instalments of revenue which though included in the demand do not actually fall due till after the 1st April. The collections for the year therefore leave but little to be desired.

10. The coffee crop was a very moderate one only 3,170 tons being picked against 5,733 tons in 1891—92, but the high prices compensated to some extent for its shortness. The cardamom crop was also rather below the average and the prices continued low, but the rice harvest was excellent and the year generally a prosperous one in Coorg.

11. The survey was completed in the year excepting some detail work which is being done by the Land Record Department.

12. A new cess, of 14 pies in the rupee of assessment, has been sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council and will be collected from next year.

13. Criminal Justice, Civil Justice, Police, Registration, Municipalities, Stamps, Excise, Forests, Jails, Income tax, Sanitation, and Education having been separately reported on call for no further remarks here.

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PART II.

I. PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY, PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY, AREA, CLIMATE AND CHIEF STAPLES.

1. *Situation and Boundaries.*—The Province of Coorg occupies the summits and the Eastern and Western slopes of the Western Ghauts within the degrees of North latitude 11·56′ and 12·50′ and East longitude 75·25′ and 76·14′. It has an area of 1,581·66 square miles, its greatest length from North to South being 60 and from West to East 40 miles. The province is bounded on the North by the Madras District of South Canara and by the Manjarabad Taluk of the Hassan District of Mysore; on the South by the Wynaad Taluk of the Madras District of Malabar, on the West by South Canara and Malabar, and on the East by the Hassan and Mysore Districts of the Province of Mysore. On the West, North-west and South-west the boundary runs along the foot of the Western Ghauts which overlook the low lands of South Canara and Malabar.

On the North and East for a short way the Cauvery and the Hemavati rivers mark the boundary between Mysore and Coorg, but elsewhere the country merges imperceptibly into the general table land of Mysore. On the South the Brahmagiri range of hills forms the line of division from the Wynaad.

2. Coorg is a picturesque highland country. Viewed from an eminence such as Kodangi Betta (Elk Hill) the whole Southern portion of the country presents the appearance of one great forest. In the extreme South-eastern portion of this forest tract there is a long stretch of jungle which is here diciduous in character and contains valuable Teak and Honne trees: further inland the foliage changes to ever-green, largely intermixed with bamboo. It is the prevalence of the latter which has given the appellation of the 'Bamboo' to the valuable tract of land 13 miles long by 13 broad, now forming in South Coorg a continuous succession of coffee estates. The virgin forest, which thirty years ago fell under the axe of the Planter, has of late years been partially re-placed by trees of the "ficus" and "cedrela" variety which give the shade found to be needed for coffee cultivation.

3. Further North near Fraserpet where the Cauvery forms the eastern boundary, the country becomes more open, and a fertile tract no where more than two miles broad, extends from here ten miles along the valley of the Cauvery to the Mysore frontier.

4. From Fraserpet to the West, the country rises rapidly to the Merkara plateau fifteen miles away. Just below the plateau is the large group of estates which form the Suntikoppa Coffee District. To the North-west of Fraserpet the country also rises till the Somvarpet plateau is reached.

5. These plateaus and the ranges of the Western Ghauts and Brahmagiris have a general resemblance to the Nilgiris and other Hill tracts of Southern India, the summits of the hills being covered with coarse grass, the valleys with evergreen forest, and the mountain sides with patches of wood which mark the streams and rivulets they fringe.

6. There are two main outlets to the Western Coast through the valleys of the Sampaji and Perumbady Ghauts. The high roads to the ports of Mangalore and Tellicherry run through these passes which were about 30 years ago covered with dense forest. This gave place to coffee. Coffee succeeded for a few years and failed, the rainfall being so heavy that it washed away the soil no longer protected by the forest. Lanthana (Lantana Aculeata) a shrub introduced in 1863 has now taken the place of coffee and has overgrown the sides of these hills turning them into an almost impenetrable bush.

7. Opposite the centre of Coorg the great range of the Western Ghauts curves outwards to the west approaching the sea within 30 miles at its nearest point. It is in the valley formed by this curve that the Cauvery rises from its

sacred sources, and starts on its course across the Peninsula. Although from a distance the ghaut range in Coorg presents the appearance of a long unbroken chain running for 50 miles from North to South, it is found, when more nearly approached, to be actually broken up into long and high ridges running West to East; the chief among these are the Kote Betta in the North-west, With its two high peaks culminating in the grand mountain mass of Subramanya (5,626 feet above the sea). Other marked peaks are the Brahmagiri Betta at the source of the Cauvery, with the ridge of the Kopati and Katikundu and Kanangandi Betta forming one side of the Sampaji Ghaut; the well wooded Tumbemale and Iggutapa Betta and the Todiandamol (5,729 feet above the sea) and the Somamale. In the extreme South-west is the Marenad range with the great lateral ridge of the Brahmagiris (4,500 feet above the see) which forms as already stated the southern boundary of the province.

8. The Yelusavirshime Taluk on the North, which runs like a finger eastward into Mysore from the Somvarpet plateau, is a comparatively open country of low wooded hills, grassy downs and considerable stretches of cultivation, the prominent peak of Malambi (4,488 feet above the see) is the highest hill in this part of Coorg.

9. The geological formation of the mountains of Coorg belongs to Metamorphic class of rocks chiefly granite, syenite and mica schist. The weathering of these rocks under the influence of rain, wind and sun has produced a deep surface soil of great fertility, which is annually renewed by the decomposition of the virgin forest.

10. The valleys in Coorg are, wherever practical, formed into flats and terraces for rice cultivation. The finest stretches of such cultivation are to be found at Kadanur and Bittangala near Virajendrapet and in the Lakshmantirtha valley near Hudikere and Devanur. The plentiful rainfall and the number of small rivulets rising in the wooded ravines make rice cultivation in a great measure independent of the artificial irrigation, which is necessary elsewhere.

11. *Forests.*—The forests of Coorg are divided naturally into deciduous and evergreen. The deciduous belt lies within 10 to 12 miles of the eastern boundary, while the finest evergreen trees are met with on the South-western slopes and in the valleys of the Western Ghauts. The most valuable trees in the deciduous forest are Teak, Honne (Pterocarpus marsupium) Bité (Dalbergia latifolia) Nandi (Lagerstrœmia microcarpa) and Matti (Terminalia coriacea). The reserved forests in the deciduous belt are Nalkeri, 40 square miles, Dubare, Maldare, Devamachi, Anekadu, Hatur, Malambi, and Yedavanad 60 square miles. These forests are being now systematically worked by the Forest Department, the timber finding a ready sale in the neighbouring province of Mysore. In these forests and also in the forests assigned to villages in North-east Coorg a good deal of Sandalwood is found. The old dried trees of this valuable wood are collected yearly and sold by public auction, the auction realizing last year no less than Rs. 81,800.

12. The evergreen forests on the Western Ghauts contain Poon (calophillum Augustifolium) Ebony, ironwood (Mesuferrea) Cedar (Cedrela toona) and Sampigè (Michelia Champeka). These forests are owing to their inaccessibility, very little worked. The right of cultivating or collecting cardamoms in them is leased out. The area of the leased blocks being no less than 95,700 acres. Owing to the fall in the price of cardamom not so much is obtained for the rent of these malles as heretofore, last year's rents amounting to only Rs. 21,300. The cardamoms are grown in small clearings, the size of the plots allowed to be felled in each malle being restricted by regulation in order to prevent injury to the forests. Bamboos are cut in the valley of the Cauvery and exported to Mysore. Fine clumps of a large variety are met with in the extreme South of Coorg about Kutta and at the foot of the Sampaji Ghaut. The total area of forest reserved by Government is 854 square miles. The forest revenue amounted last year to Rs. 1,80,675.

13. The ryots in South Coorg have banès (uplands) granted to them for the service of their holdings of rice. These are held free of revenue for grazing leaf manure, firewood and for timber for their own use. The ryots of North

Coorg have not lands allotted to each holding as in South Coorg, but village forests are assigned to each village. There are besides, 799 Devarakadus (sacred forests) varying in extent from an acre or two to several hundred. These are carefully preserved, and some of them are considered so sacred, that the villagers will not even venture inside in them.

14. The great river of Coorg is the Cauvery, which rising on the Western Ghauts at the hill of Brahmagiri, flows southward through the Padinalknad Taluk, then eastward through Yedenalknad, and a bend at Siddapur turns northward as far as Ramaswamy Kanve, where it bends again to the East. It is spanned at Frazerpet by a fine bridge of seven arches, and another fine bridge has been constructed at Siddapur. Its chief tributaries are the Suvarnavati or Hatti and Madapur hole, the Muttarmudi and Kadanur which join it in Coorg and the Lakshmantirtha in South Coorg and the Hemavati in North Coorg which flow eastward and join it in Mysore.

15. The next river of importance is the Lakshmantirtha which rises in the Brahmagiri Hills and flows through the Kiggatnad Taluk eastward into Mysore. The Hemavati, another tributary of the Cauvery, divides a small portion of Coorg in the North-east from Manjarabad in Mysore. The Barapolè, which rises in the Yedenalknad Taluk, flows westward into the Malabar country where it is known as the Iriti. During the monsoon months the rivers are generally full and are crossed by ferry boats. After the monsoon they fall rapidly, and during the hot weather are fordable by travellers on foot. They are not navigable and have been as yet but little used for artificial irrigation.

16. *Climate*—The climate of Coorg is temperate and humid. At Merkara 3,809 feet above the sea, the rainfall during the last 5 years has averaged 122·58 inches in the year. In March—the hottest month—the thermometer has never been known to exceed 85·9 and the mean temperature in that month is 72·9. In December, which is the coldest month, the mean temperature is 65·7. The average temperature throughout the year is 76·1. The hot season commences in February, continues till the close of May and is succeeded by the rainy season, when the south-west monsoon sets in and prevails from June to September.

17. Rice is the staple produce of Coorg and it may be said to be the only cereal crop in Coorg proper. The species most commonly cultivated is the large grained "Dod bhatta" which is also exported. A finer and more agreeable variety is the small grained "San bhatta" and a red variety called the "Kesri."

18. Cardamoms used to be to a great number of Coorgs a cultivation only next to rice in importance. During the last 10 years, however, the price of the produce has fallen, owing it is believed to the extension of its cultivation in Ceylon, Travancore and elsewhere so much that it now scarcely pays to collect this produce. Many well-to-do families who chiefly depended upon their malles, as the cardamom jungles are called, to afford them the means for the purchase of all other necessaries except the food afforded them by their rice fields have been greatly impoverished.

19. Coffee is extensively produced in Coorg. It is in fact the chief industry of the province, every one, European and Native, being more or less interested in its cultivation. The plantain (Muso Paradisiaca) of which there is a wild kind in the hill jungles, is common all over Coorg near native dwellings. The Coorg oranges are celebrated and in South Coorg are as abundant as the plantain. Among dry grains the chief are ragi, avarè, togari and hurli or horsegram, which are mainly grown in the Yelusavirashime Taluk and in the open country lying along the western banks of the Cauvery.

POLITICAL.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

20. The name Coorg is an anglicised form of Kodagu; the Coorg race proper are Kodagas.

21. About the early history of Coorg little is known. Even the Coorg inscriptions, though important in other respects, tell us little about the Coorg himself.

22. Mr. Rice in his "Coorg inscriptions" says that the country ruled by the *Ganga* line of kings extended over all the North and West of Mysore, Coimbatore, Salem, *Coorg* and parts of Malabar, and then gives annals of the kings of the Ganga dynasty taken entirely from inscriptions from A. D. 247 up to A. D. 1225. In the 10th century the Hoysala otherwise called the Ballala line were in the ascendant and then the Vijayanagar dynasty. At the end of the 16th century, the Mohamedan historian Ferishta mentions that Coorg was ruled by its own princes who acknowledged the suzeranity of Vijayanagar. These chiefs were called Nayaks. In caste they were of a proud military order, probably of Dravidian or mixed *origin.

*Baden Powell's "Land systems of India."

23. The country was according to tradition formed into twelve "Kombu" or districts each under a Nayaka, who like our highland chiefs were perpetually at feud with each other. Towards the end of the 16th century one Viraraj, said to be a member of the Ikkeri family came to Coorg as a Jangama or Ligayet priest.

24. Though an alien and a Lingayet this man succeeded in acquiring such influence that he proclaimed himself "Raja" and the Kodagu Nayaks sank to the position of mere land holders.

25. The Raja and his descendants ruled the country for more than 200 years, there being in all 11 reigning princes belonging to the dynasty.

26. Haider Ali attempted to conquer the country in 1765 but was driven back. He was more successful in 1773, when he overran the country and took the Raja Devappa a prisoner to Seringapatam where he died. The Coorgs again rose and drove the Musalmans out of their country in 1782. Tippu Sultan in 1785 determined to finally subdue Coorg. He again overran the country and deported the Coorgs whole sale to Seringapatam, giving the country in Jahagir to his officers whom he ordered "as an imperious duty" to search for and slay the surviving inhabitants. This occupation lasted for 2 years and a half, when Virajendraj whom Tippu Sultan had imprisoned at Periapatam escaped and succeeded in reaching Coorg. The Coorgs rallying round him he rapidly drove the Musalmans from his country. Virajendraj by his having attracted the attention of the British Government who in 1790 entered into an alliance with him, during the Mysore wars, which ended with the downfall of Seringapatam and the death of Tippu in 1799, remained a loyal ally of the British. He died in 1809. He was a brave man and a stanch ally, but his reign was sullied by numerous acts of cruelty.

27. He was succeeded by his brother Lingaraj who seems to have been an able revenue administrator. He had the rice lands measured and a record of rights made called the 'Shist' in which all the wargas or farms are registered with great detail and fair accuracy. In fact, it is the settlement of 1812 which remains in force to the present day. In other respects his reign and that of his son Dod Viraj who succeeded him have been aptly described by Baden Powell as reigns of "untold wickedness and cruelty." The latter's treatment of his subjects or of any one else who had the misfortune to fall into his hands was so iniquitous that after one or two ineffectual remonstrances the British Government sent a force of 6,000 men against him. One or two of the columns met with some resistances from the Raja's people but the Raja himself surrendered, without any attempt at fighting, to Colonel Fraser in May 1834. Coorg was then in accordance with the unanimous wish of the inhabitants brought under British rule.

28. *Form of Administration.*—On the assumption of the Government of Coorg by the British, in the year 1834, the country was, for the sake of convenience and in order to maintain its individuality, attached to the British administration of the adjoining country of Mysore. An officer with the title of Superintendent of Coorg was appointed to be the chief local authority, and was invested with Civil, Criminal, and Revenue powers. Subsequently two Assistant Superintendents were appointed, one a European officer in 1867 and the other a Coorg in 1864. Over each Taluk or Tesil an officer was appointed with the title of Subedar as the chief revenue and executive official, and the two

largest towns were under the charge of officers styled Town Subedars. Under the Taluk Subedars were their deputies in charge of each Nad or Hobli with the title of Parpattegar. Civil, criminal and judicial powers were conferred on the Subedars and on certain selected Parpattegars. In judicial matters the Coorg Courts were subordinate to the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, who at first also heard criminal appeals from the sentences of Magistrates; but later on the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division in Mysore was made Sessions Judge of Coorg. When the administration of Mysore was made over to the Maharaja at the end of 1880—81, the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg became Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, in subordination as before to the Government of India. The title of Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent was changed to that Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner and some changes were made in their powers and duties. The Commissioner is now the chief local authority and excercises criminal and civil powers as Sessions and District Judge and has also revenue powers corresponding to those of a Collector in the Madras Presidency. He is assisted by two Assistant Commissioners, one a European officer and the other a Coorg and by an Assistant Superintendent of Land Records. The first Assistant Commissioner is the District Magistrate and has supervision over the police, and the second Assistant presides over a Civil Court and is in charge of the Treasury. The Assistant Commissioners do also such revenue work as the Commissioner may assign to them. The Assistant Superintendent of Land Records is in charge of the preparation of an accurate record of rights and its maintenance by a permanent local establishment. Appeals from the sentences and decrees of the Commissioner lie to the Chief Commissioner in his capacity of Judicial Commissioner of Coorg. In revenue matters appeals are made direct to the Chief Commissioner from the orders of the Commissioner. The Chief Commissioner also discharges the functions of Inspector General of Prisons and Police and Director of Public Instruction. The Assistant to the Resident is the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner for Coorg. There are at present 16 Civil Courts in Coorg of the following grades.

(1) Five courts presided over by selected Parpattegars having jurisdiction up to Rs. 50 only.

(2) Six courts presided over by the Subedars who have jurisdiction up to Rs. 100 only.

(3) Two courts presided over by Munsiffs having jurisdiction up to Rs. 1,000.

(4) One court presided over by the 2nd Assistant Commissioner of Coorg. This officer exercises jurisdiction from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 3,000.

(5) One court of the 1st Assistant Commissioner having original jurisdiction in cases received by transfer from the District Judge up to Rs. 3,000. Appeals lie to the 1st Assistant Commissioner against the decisions of Subedars and Parpattegars.

(6) One court of Commissioner with unlimited jurisdiction and power to hear appeals from the decisions of the Assistant Commissioners and Munsiffs.

The number of criminal tribunals is 21 as detailed below:—

(1) One court of the Sessions Judge presided over by the Commissioner.

(2) One court of the District Magistrate presided over by the 1st Assistant Commissioner with extended powers to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death.

(3) One court of a 1st class Magistrate presided over by the 2nd Assistant Commissioner.

(4) Eight courts of 2nd class Magistrates presided over by the 2 Munsiffs and 6 Subedars, and

(5) Ten courts of 3rd class Magistrates presided over by selected Parpattegars.

Appeals against the decisions of the 2nd and 3rd class Magistrates lie to the District Magistrate, while the Sessions Judge is the appellate authority on sentences passed by the District Magistrate and 2nd Assistant Commissioner.

29. *Character of Land Tenures.*—The chief tenures in Coorg are 1st the Jamma tenure and 2nd the Sagu tenure.

30. In his land systems of British India Mr. Baden Powell describes the Jamma tenure "as a proprietary tenure, distinguished by paying only half the ordinary assessment or Rs. 5 per 100 *bhatties of waste land".

*Note. A bhatti is a very small measure of which 100 are roughly held to be 3 acres but its area really varies with the quality of the soil.

31. Jamma land is held on condition of its owners rendering service, if required. It cannot be sold, mortgaged or alienated in any way without the sanction of Government. Land cannot be held on this tenure except by a previliged class, called Jamma ryots—chiefly Coorgs, Gaudas or Maplas. A sannad is granted for every Jamma forest and a succession fee "Nazaru Kanike" is paid on receiving the sannad in three yearly instalments. There is also a fee of one rupee called "Ghatti Jamma" paid on taking possession. This is done by a handful of the soil being handed to the grantee with the sannad by the Commissioner. If the sannad holder wishes to resign the Jamma land he lays down a handful of the soil and returns the sannad.

32. Jamma land cannot be sublet, without the permission of the Commissioner and it can only be held by a woman provided she finds an efficient substitute among the male members of the family in case of service being required.

33. *The Sagu Tenure.*—The ordinary tenure of the country is the Sagu. It is a Raiyatwari tenure with no condition of service. The holder of land on Sagu tenure pays Rs. 10 per hundred bhatties.

34. A ryot's rice holding, whether held on the Jamma or Sagu tenure, is called a "warga" the holder is called in revenue language a *"wargdar".

*A man's or rather a family holding may consist of a number of plots and when lands are recorded in State Registers as many plots as appeared on one leaf (or warg sanscrit "Varga" or possibly the Arabic "Warg" a leaf) of the accounts being held by the same family formed a sort of unit group and each holding got to be spoken of as a warg. (Baden Powell's Land Tenures, volume 3, page 147.)

35. *Banes.*—To each rice warg there is generally allotted in Coorg proper some forest land to be held free of assessment for grazing, leaf manure, firewood and for timber required for the warg.

36. When these banès were first granted the lands allotted had little or no value, and while under the Rajas the rice lands had been carefully measured, the banès were not, nor were their boundaries even given. When coffee was introduced these lands become suddenly valuable. The banè became in many cases more valuable than the rice land to which it was only an appendage. The boundaries not being defined the people encroached on large tracts of Government land and alienated land wholesale to planters, or felled the timber on them and opened out plantations on them themselves entirely destroying their usefulness as banè *i. e.*, as lands required for service of the wargs. These abuses had to be checked, the ryots were granted the very liberal concession of being allowed to cultivate coffee in their banès up to 10 acres free of assessment but over that area the banès if they fell the forest and cultivate coffee are assessed at Rs. 2 an acre.

37. Besides the two chief tenures there are some lands held as "Jahagir" that is rent free and some on the "Umbli" tenure—a tenure under which land is held by ryots for services rendered by their forefathers to the Rajas at the reduced rates of from Rs. 1 to 3 a 100 bhatties. In North Coorg also some of the Potels or headmen hold "Umbli" lands as part of their remuneration for the work they do for Government.

38. There is also the "Jodi" tenure—a favorable tenure on which some religious establishments and a few Potels hold their lands, the rate paid to the Sirkar being half the ordinary rate.

39. *Coffee land and waste land tenures.*—Land taken up for coffee cultivation is allowed 4 years free of assessment from the 5th to the 12th year inclusive, it is charged one rupee per acre, after the 12th year the assessment charged is Rs. 2 an acre.

40. Waste lands, which do not include reserved forest land, or tracts set apart for the use of the villagers, are if applied for, sold by public auction under the Waste Land Rules. Waste lands, wanted for rice cultivation, are given out for certain periods, free of assessment (Manya), or on reduced rates (Shroya) with reference to the period for which the land may have remained uncultivated.

41. *Forest Cultivation.*—In Tavunad and Sampajinad "Kumri" cultivation which for some time was strictly prohibited is allowed to a small extent in favor of certain tribes who are accustomed to this cultivation. No ryot is allowed to Kumri more than 10 acres in each year. The assessment on all the land cleared of Rs. 2 an acre is levied.

42. *Cardamoms* are cultivated in the malles, as the forest on and below the Ghauts is termed. Small clearings are made in the evergreen forest, in which the trees are felled but no plot is allowed to be larger than one-sixth of an acre. These malles are taken up on leases for periods varying from 3 to 21 years. This cultivation has fallen on evil days owing to the low price of the produce, and heavy remissions of rent have of late years had to be granted by Government.

43. *System of Survey and Settlement.*—Dodda Viraj in 1806 effected the settlement of Yelusavirshime Taluk and a portion of the Nanjarajpatna. But in 1812 Linga Raja had a careful register prepared of all revenue assessed lands in Coorg, and the assessment now levied is still based on this.

44. Rice land only was assessed and the Government share was laid down at one-tenth of the rice produce (Powell's Land Tenures, Volume III).

45. The shist accounts, the old Raja's land records, give the particulars of every warga or holding and of the position of the "banès", "barikes" or "hithalmanedalas". Unfortunately neither measurements nor boundaries of the three latter are given, hence endless disputes arose which rendered imperative a new survey.

46. A survey for geographical purposes was made by Lieutenant Connor, 17 years before the annexation, and he has published a most interesting account of Coorg as it then was.

47. A topographical survey of the province and also a survey of all coffee lands held under the Waste Land Rules was commenced in 1862 and completed in 1874 by the Madras Revenue Survey.

48. In 1885 a proposal for a revenue survey and settlement of Coorg on the Bombay system to be effected by the Mysore Revenue Survey was made by the then Chief Commissioner Sir J. B. Lyall and was accepted in principle by the Government of India. Operations actually were commenced at the end of 1887 and continued till May 1888. During the five months 82 villages with an area of 23,549 acres were measured. But this result fell so far short of the forecast on which the estimated expenditure was based that the Government of India ordered the cessation of further operations on financial grounds. In 1889 sanction was obtained to a scheme for the survey of the whole province. Somewhat similar to that which had proved successful in the North-Western Provinces—actual operations began on the 15th May and were energetically pushed on. Considerable success attended the training of local men as measurers. Nearly all the subordinates of the department were Coorgs who generally worked well, while their employment did a great deal towards lessening the unpopularity with which the survey was at first threatened.

49. The subject of the assessment of land revenue on the completion of the survey is still under consideration.

In the proposed settlement there is to be no very material modification of the present demand except so far as it may be necessary to formulate simple rates for the assessment of increased area of land which may be paying anything like an extravagently low revenue. There is to be one all round rate based on existing payments on all dry crop land in the village in the higher tracts. A slight increase not to exceed 6 pies or one anna the rupee, which, with the land record cess, will not raise the demand from Jamma ryots more than 10 to 15 per cent, is also directed. Any settlement is to be for the short time of 10 years only so as to admit of the accumulation of accurate and carefully ledgered statistics which, at the end of the time, will provide more complete information as to the condition and relative value of agricultural land &c.

50. *Civil Divisions of the British Territory.*—The province is divided for administrative purposes into 6 Taluks, each of which is in charge of a Subedar who is a Magistrate of the 2nd class and has also civil and revenue powers within certain limits. The Taluks are again sub-divided into 25 Nads containing on the average 63 square miles each. In North Coorg the Nads, or as they are there called Hoblies, are much smaller and more thickly populated, while on the western frontiers the country is mountainous and covered with jungle. There is a Parpattegar in charge of each Nad or Hobli; he has limited jurisdiction in revenue matters, but only those specially qualified have subordinate magisterial powers of ths 3rd class or can decide civil suits involving small amounts not exceeding Rs. 50.

51. *Towns.*—The only towns of any importance are Merkara, the capital of Coorg, of which the native town is known as Mahdeopet, and Virajendrapet the chief town in South Coorg. Fraserpet is a town of smaller size situated on the eastern frontier. Somvarpet and Kodlipet in North Coorg are places of some trade, and have also municipalities.

52. The largest weekly markets are held at Gonikopal, Ammathi, and Siddapur in South Coorg and at Suntikoppa and Sanivarsante in North Coorg. Markets of minor importance are held at Ramaswamy Kanvè and Jambur in North Coorg and at Napoklu, Ponnampet and Murnad in South Coorg.

53. *Details of the last Census.*—The 3rd general census of the population of Coorg, was taken on the night of the 26th February 1891, nine days later than in 1881. The abstraction and tabulation work was done at Bangalore under the supervision of the Superintendent of Census Operations, Madras. The census report is not yet received, and only the following results have as yet been furnished to this office.

54. The following statement shows the result of the census of 1891 as compared with that of 1881 :—

	Area in square miles.	No. of towns and villages.	No. of occupied houses.	Population.			Population by religion.				Occupied houses per square mile.	Persons per square mile.	Persons per occupied houses.	Females per 1,000 Males.
				Total.	Males.	Females	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Christians.	Others.				
1891.	1581·66	507	26,768	1,73,055	95,907	77,148	1,56,845	12,665	3,392	153	16·91	109	6·5	804
1881.	1582·81	503	22,357	1,78,302	1,00,439	77,863	1,62,489	12,541	3,152	120	14·12	113	8·0	775
Variation ...	—1·15	+4	+4,411	—5,247	—4,532	—715	—5,644	+124	+240	+33	+2·79	—4	—1·5	+29
Variation per cent ...	...	+0·80	+19·73	—2·94	—4·51	—0·92	—3·47	+0·99	+7·61	+27·50	...	...	...	...

55. The civil condition was returned as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Unmarried	50,947	32,651	83,598
Married	41,187	31,622	72,809
Widowed	3,724	12,835	16,559
Not stated	49	40	89

56. There were 30,688 males and 29,554 females below 14 years of age, against 30,986 and 28,911 respectively in 1881 and the percentage of boys and girls to the entire population was therefore 17 in both cases as compared with 17 and 16 in the census of 1881. Among adults the numbers were, males 64,414 and females 47,594, which give percentages of 36 and 27 respectively.

57. The great bulk of the population was returned as born in Coorg, Mysore and Madras in the proportion given below:—

Coorg	1,20,110
Mysore Districts	25,139
Madras Districts	26,524
Other parts of the world	1,282

58. The following comparative statement shows the state of education in Coorg in 1891 and 1881:—

Sex.	1891.					1881.			
	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Not stated.	Percentage on male and female population respectively.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	Illiterate, not stated, &c.	Percentage on male and female population respectively.
Males	4,155	10,679	80,399	674	15·46	8,839	4,268	87,332	13·00
Females ...	605	671	75,297	575	1·65	356	431	77,076	1·02
Total.....	4,760	11,350	155696	1,249	9·3	9,195	4,699	1,64,408	7·80

59. The above figures show that education especially amongst girls has advanced in the decade. In Coorg proper *i. e.* within the barrier there is scarcely a Coorg boy who does not attend school and a considerable number of Coorg girls are also now sent by their parents.

60. The subjoined statement exhibits the particulars of area, population, its increase and decrease and density for each taluk according to this census and that of 1881:—

No.	Taluks.	Area in square miles according to recent survey.	Population in 1891.	Density per square mile.	Population of 1881.	Density per square mile at 1,582·81 square miles.	Increase and decrease of population.
1	Kiggatnad Taluk	420·86	34,807	82·7	31,230	76·08	+3,577
2	Padinalknad „	398·67	30,615	76·79	28,219	70·56	+2,396
3	Nanjarajpatna „	231·26	25,059	108·35	26,984	102·25	—1,925
4	Merkara „	222·07	27,722	124·83	34,088	157·59	—6,366
5	Yedenalknad „	217·98	38,213	175·48	41,370	205·36	—3,157
6	Yelusavirashime Taluk ...	90·82	16,639	183·2	16,411	180·70	+228
	Total.....	1,581·66	1,73,055	109·41	1,78,302	112·64	...

61. The decrease in the population according to the above figures is 5,247 or 2·94, but as explained below these figures must not be taken to show that the population of Coorg is actually declining and not increasing.

62. Between 1871 and 1881 the population of Coorg increased by 5·9 per cent and if this rate, which is not a high one, had been maintained the population at the time of the recent census should have been 1,88,822 or 15,717 more than the numbers actually enumerated. At the present moment if the census was re-taken, there is little doubt but that that figure, possibly more would be reached.

63. The decrease occurred solely in the coffee growing taluks of Merkara, Yedenalknad, and Nanjarajpatna. In the other taluks, where compartively little coffee is grown, an increase, not a decrease, is shown. The census of 1891, was taken 9 days later than the census of 1881, this nine days and the fact that the coffee crop picked that season was the lightest known for years, account for the falling off. In 1881 the coolies were still on the estates in 1892 they had left for their *homes.

NOTE.—The number of coolies who are engaged on the estates during the picking season have been estimated to be not less than 70,000.

64. Ordinarily the picking of the crop extends into February. In the census year it was finished by the middle of January and the planters with their means narrowed by the smallness of the crop that year which happened to be a bad one for coffee, got rid of every plantation hand they could spare at the earliest possible moment.

65. The Coorgs themselves, the real natives of the country, have increased 22·7 per cent in the decade, the figures being 35,019 against 28,535, an increase of 6,484. The increase is large, but as stated in the census report of 1881, the Coorg women are very prolific and bear children often to the number of 10 or 12, a few instances of 16 or 17 children born to one mother exist.

66. The Merkara municipality which consists of 7,034 persons shows a decrease of 1,349 or 16·09 per cent. This is accounted for by the town having since the last census ceased to be a Military Station, the removal of the Regiment with all the numerous followers and hangers on which attach themselves to one, being sufficient of itself to more than account for the decrease.

67. The increase in the number of occupied houses from 22,357 to 26,768 is no doubt due to the different definitions of a house which were issued at the two enumerations. In 1881, all out houses such as servants' godowns, &c., were treated as part of the dwelling to which they appertained, while at the recent census each such building was treated as a separate house. This, of course, in Coorg with the plantation cooly lines with a separate door to each quarter would make a very considerable difference. By this difference in the definition of a house the number of occupants in each house has been reduced from 8 to 6·5 by this census.

68. There are 5 municipalities in Coorg. Of these Merkara and Virajendrapet are only of importance, the population of these municipalities is given below :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Merkara	3,904	3,130	7,034
Virajendrapet	2,613	1,834	4,447
Fraserpet	883	827	1,710
Kodlipet	409	401	810
Somvarpet	821	689	1,510

69. There are only 279 persons returned as affected with one or other of the infirmites of insanity, deafness, blindness or leprosy as compared with 417 in the year 1881.

70. The number of Europeans was returned at 290 males and 191 females against 172 males and 65 females in 1881.

71. *Tribes and Languages.*—The report of the last census not having reached me, I am unable to give the number of persons belonging to each caste in Coorg and to contrast them with the figures of the previous census.

72. The population according to religion is given below :—

Hindus	1,56,845
Musalmans	12,665
Christians	3,392
Jains	114
Parsis	39

73, The following is a table of the languages spoken in Coorg according to the last census of 1891.

Languages.			Males.	Females.	Total.
Coorg Languages.	Kodagu	..	17,993	17,376	35,369
Madras do	Aré	...	58	15	73
	Hindustani	...	3,841	3,078	6,919
	Canarese	...	40,664	35,451	76,115
	Konkani	..	1,297	832	2,129
	Korgar	...	4	5	9
	Kurumba	..	1,475	1,316	2,791
	Lambadi	.	60	19	79
	Malayalum	.	8,467	2,832	11,299
	Tamil	..	8,591	7,666	16,257
	Telugu	..	2,163	1,588	3,751
	Tulu	..	7,834	4,256	12,090
	Yerava	...	1,339	1,248	2,537
	Yerukala	..	33	42	75
Other Indian languages		..	1,646	1,138	2,784
Non-asiatic languages.	*English*	..	288	186	474
Others ..	..	..	57	40	97
Not stated..	..	..	86	56	142
	Total....		95,907	77,148	1,73,055

74. The official language in Coorg is Kanada or Canarese. The Coorg language "Kodagu" is spoken by the Coorgs and their former slaves "Holayas." It is said to be a dialect of Kanada having a close relation to the older forms of the language, for the whole it seems safest to regard it, says Dr. Caldwell, as standing about midway between old Canarese and Tulu. The old Coorg chants have been written for ages past with Kanada letters (Rice's Gazetteer page 279.)

75, As regards the semi wild tribes such as Kurubas, Yeravas, Malle Kudiyas, &c., an interesting account has been published in 1887 by the Revd. Mr. Richter called an Ethnographical Compendium on the castes and tribes found in the Province of Coorg. They are generally timid but fairly honest, semi-savages, the Yerava only requiring to be watched on account of his criminal propensities.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

76. Nil.

RELATIONS WITH TRIBUTARY STATES AND FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

77. Nil.

II. ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

SURVEYS.

78. The survey was carried on during the year up to 31st October the date sanctioned by the Secretary of State when it was closed. The little survey work which remained to be completed (details in 34 villages) was taken in hand by the Land Record Department.

79. The survey which was sanctioned on the 15th May 1890 was thus practically finished within the time and amount sanctioned by the Secretary of State. In fact, of the sanctioned lac and a half of rupees a sum of Rs. 10,285 remained unexpended at the end of last October but as Mr. Barker's services were retained for settlement operations up to the end of the official year, Rs. 4,366—12—6 of this have been afterwards spent.

80. The area surveyed during the year was 223 square miles.

81. The outturn of work during the recess was as follows:—

Villages for completion from June 1892 to July 1893.	Computed during 1892—93.	Balance under progress.	Villages for despatch to Madras for photo zinco.	Villages sent to Madras for photo zinco.	Balance for photo zinco.	Land register for fair copying.	Land register completed.	Balance of register for completion.
357	252	105	450	322	128	370	209	161

82. This leaves 142 maps remaining, which are being done now by the Land Record Department.

83. The actual survey work done during the year was somewhat small but it was greatly retarded by the heavy rains curtailing the field season, there having been 160 rainy days in the year.

84. An account of the progress made in the forest survey is shown under forests.

SETTLEMENT AND WASTE LANDS.

85. *Settlement.*—After the survey was closed, a class was formed of selected hands from the Land Record Department under Mr. Barker with the help of a trained classer from the Mysore survey to instruct the men in the classification of soils under the Bombay system with the object of classifying and settling at all events the Northern Taluks on the Bombay system.

86. This, however, did not meet with the approval of the Government of India, who decided that an elaborate classification was not necessary as it was not contemplated that there should be any material modification of the present demand except in so far as it may be found necessary to formulate simple rates for the assessment of increased area of land which may be paying anything like an extravagantly low revenue. A slight increase in the rates not to exceed 6 pies or 1 anna in the rupee which, with the Land Record cess, is not to raise the demand from Jamma ryots more than 10 or 15 per cent, has also been ordered.

87. The settlement of two villages was made on these directions, and the results tabulated and forwarded to Government for orders.

88. A regulation to provide for the levy of a rate for the preparation and maintenance of Land Records and for village service was passed by the Viceroy in January 1890, in accordance with which a cess of 14 pies in every rupee of assessment will be, under Chief Commissioner's orders, levied next year in Coorg.

89. *Waste Lands.*—117·75 acres of waste lands were sold during the year. The amount realized was 20,395—2—7 inclusive of the value of timber credited to "Forests." The average rate per acre was Rs. 173—3—4 including value of timber and Rs. 128—5—2 excluding it as compared with Rs. 46—2—6 and Rs. 21—14—0 respectively during 1891—92.

90. The value of lands sold for building purposes amounted to Rs. 633-1-0 against 142—14—0 in the previous year.

91. The realizations on account of the value of land unauthorizedly cultivated amounted during the year to Rs. 5,074—5—4.

92. *Land Revenue.*—The land revenue demand under all heads amounted to Rs. 3,62,007—10—1, a decrease of Rs. 8,360—12—0 over that of the previous year.

93. The decrease was in coffee and cardamoms, in other cultivation there was an increase of Rs. 2,358—6—3. The decrease is almost entirely caused by the final abandonment of estates on the ghauts long since practically unculti-

vated but kept on either because being mortgaged the proprietors could not resign them or are retained by big companies in England, who did not care to reduce their acreage as long as their estates as a whole paid.

94. The details are exhibited in the following table :—

	1891—92.			1892—93.			Increase.			Decrease.		
Jamma	60,987	15	0	60,696	13	0	...	...	...	291	2	0
Umbli	6,273	4	11	6,258	3	9	...	...	...	15	1	2
Sagu { wet land	84,753	4	6	87,161	4	9	2,408	0	3	...	..	...
Sagu { dry "	8,672	5	7	8,685	5	3	12	15	8	...	...	...
Jodi { wet land	6,106	13	9	6,105	0	5	...	...	...	1	13	4
Jodi { dry "	356	10	7	355	12	10	...	...	...	0	13	9
Garden lands	503	13	3	459	6	6	...	...	...	44	6	9
Total.....	1,67,654	3	7	1,69,721	14	6	2,420	15	11	353	5	0
Dhuly paddy tax	18,208	8	3	18,365	5	3	156	13	0	...	...	...
Mohaturfa paid by land holders ...	6,826	6	2	6,848	1	3	21	11	1	...	..	...
" by others ...	5,311	7	0	5,382	1	5	70	10	5	...	...	...
Coffee assessment	140,705	12	2	1,35,460	12	1	...	...	...	5,245	0	1
Cardamoms	25,918	6	3	20,454	15	6	...	...	...	5,463	6	9
Plough tax	5,743	10	8	5,774	8	1	30	13	5	...	...	...
Total.....	3,70,368	6	1	3,62,007	10	1	2,700	15	10	11,061	11	10
Deduct Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,700	15	10
Net Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,360	12	0

95. The decrease under Jamma and Umbli is due to the lands on these tenures having been transferred to others, the tenures have been resumed.

96. The increase under Sagu is due partly to alienated Jamma and Umbli lands being fully assessed and mainly to wet lands granted in former years and liable to full rates having been brought on the demand for the first time this year.

97. The decrease under coffee is due mainly to resignations of land abandoned as unfit for cultivation and to lands sold in satisfaction of government dues and resumed by Government for want of bidders.

98. The decrease under cardamoms is due to unremunerative malles resigned by the lessees of the cardamom malle in the Padinalknad Taluk.

GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

99. Nil.

WARDS' ESTATES.

100. The number of wards whose holdings are administered by the Commissioner was 14 at the close of the official year 1891—92.

101. Three minors were made wards of the court under Act VIII of 1890, which increased the number at the end of the year under report to 17. One of these died on 1st April 1892, and his property has since been handed over to his heirs.

III. PROTECTION.

LEGISLATING AUTHORITY.

102. The province is included in the Scheduled Districts Act XIV of 1874 as one of the excepted " Districts to which Imperial Acts of previous date do not apply unless they are declared to be in force under section 3. This Act was declared to be in force in Coorg by Notification dated the 22nd February 1875. The same Act enables any enactment which is in force in any part of British India, to be extended to Coorg with the sanction of the Governor General in Council. The provisions of section 1 of the 33 of Victoria, Chapter 3, to make better provision for making laws and regulations for certain parts of India were

also made applicable to Coorg from and after the 1st October 1877. The Chief Commissioner is thus empowered to prepare and submit such rules and regulations as may, from time to time, be considered necessary, for the sanction of the Governor General in Council. The Coorg Code, a second edition of which corrected up to 1st March 1893 has been recently published, gives the following as the regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict. Chap. 3, as now in force in Coorg.

I. Regulations.

II of 1881.	A regulation to amend the law relating to the Courts in the Province of Coorg.	
I of 1885.	Do	the Coorg Courts regulation, 1881.
I of 1889.	Do	to declare and amend the law relating to the collection of revenue in the Province of Coorg.
IV of 1892.	Do	for the management of Temple Funds in Coorg.
I of 1893.	Do	to repeal certain obsolete enactments applying to Coorg.
IV of 1893.	Do	to provide for the levy of a rate for the preparation and maintenance of land records and for village service in Coorg.

The following table exhibits the Acts introduced into Coorg during the last 10 years :—

II. General Acts of the Government of India.

		When introduced.
XIII of 1890.	The Vaccination Act	1st July 1883
	Do extended to Kodlipet ..	1st December 1891
VII of 1878.	The Indian Forest Act ..	5th March 1887
V of 1890.	Amendment of do ..	28th February 1890
XIX of 1883.	Land Improvement Act ..	1st July 1887
XII of 1884.	Agricultural Loans Act ..	do
II of 1886.	Income Tax Act	1st April 1886
VI of 1886.	Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act	1st July 1888
XII of 1880.	The Kazis Act	4th June 1886
VII of 1889.	Succession Certificate Act ..	1st May 1889
V of 1881.	Probate and Administration Act ..	26th June 1889
VIII of 1890.	Guardian and Wards Act ..	1st July 1890
XVII of 1890.	The Indian Census Act ..	17th November 1890
XVIII of 1879.	Sections 4 and 5, 38 Legal Practitioner's Act	30th January 1891
I of 1891.	Cattle Trespass Act	4th May 1891

III. Acts introduced under Section 5 of Scheduled Districts Act, XIV of 1874.

North Western Provinces.—

XVII of 1878 as amended by Act III of 1886 .. Bengal III of 1868 ..	The Northern India Ferries Act ..	5th June 1886
XXXIV of 1850 .. III of 1858 ..	Relating to state prisoners ..	12th February 1887
XXXVI of 1858 as amended by XVIII of 1886	The Lunatic Asylum Act	4th March 1887
V of 1861, Section 34 ..	Police Act to the following towns :—	
	1 Merkara, 2 Virajendrapet, 3 Fraserpet, 4 Kodlipet, 5 Ammatti, 6 Siddapur, 7 Gonekopal	7th March 1886.
	8 Somvarpet	7th March 1887
	9 Ponnampet, 10 Sanivarsante.	11th Nov. 1889
	11 Murnad, 12 Suntikoppa..	27th August 1892
	to the towns of Coorg generally with the exception of sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, 21, 28, 33, 37, 41, 43, 46 and 47 ..	16th February 1888

Bombay Regulation No. V of 1879.	Bombay Land Revenue Code relating to revenue survey, Sections 95, 96, 97, 118 to 126, 188 to 191 and 200	25th November 1887
VII of 1888 ..	Civil Procedure Code Amendment Act except so much as amends the Registration and Limitation Acts ..	30th August 1888
X of 1888, Sections (1) and (3).	An Act to amend Civil Procedure Code and the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act	7th May 1889

POLICE.

103. The following statement shows the number of cognizable offences reported to have been committed during the years 1891 and 1892.

Class.	Offences.	1891.	1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
I	Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice	11	14	3	...
II	Serious offences against person	66	83	17	...
III	Do person or property	108	106	...	2
IV	Minor offences against person	52	32	...	20
V	Do property	539	607	68	...
VI	Other offences not specified above	179	158	...	21
	Total.....	955	1,000	88	43

104. Out of 1,000 cases reported to the police and taken up by the Magistrates, the police declined to investigate 137 cases as against 232 in 1891 under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

105. The number of cases that were pending before the courts from the previous year was 73.

106. The number of cases decided during the year rose from 580 in 1891 to 681 in 1892. The number of cases ending in conviction was 344 or 50·51 per cent against 315 or 54·31 per cent in 1891.

107. During the year under report the police investigated 436 cases or 43·60 per cent of the reported cases against 447 or 46·80 per cent in 1891.

108. Out of the cases investigated by the police, 207 resulted in conviction, 210 ended in acquittal or discharge and 92 were pending before the courts at the close of the year against 236, 168 and 73 respectively in 1891.

109. The number of persons who were under trial at the end of the previous year was 179. The police arrested 860 persons during the year 1892 as against 1,090 in 1891. The number of persons who appeared on processes issued by Magistrates was 470 against 512 in the previous year. The total number of persons who were ordained to stand their trial was 1,509 against 1,691 in 1891.

110. The number of persons who died, escaped or were transferred without being brought before Magistrates for trial increased from 9 in 1891 to 14 in 1892.

111. The number of persons who were released in police cases without being brought before Magistrates was 250 or 29·06 per cent against 299 or 27·43 per cent in 1891.

112. The number of persons who were actually brought to trial before the courts fell from 1,383 in 1891 to 1,245 in 1892.

113. The following table shows the results of trials before the Magistrates during the years 1891 and 1892.

	1891.	1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of persons acquitted or discharged	707	640	...	67
Do convicted	497	500	3	...
Do awaiting trial at end of the year	179	105	...	74
Total.....	1,383	1,245	3	141

114. Out of 500 persons who were convicted by the Magistrates, 330 were sent up by the police.

115. The number of cases in which property was stolen was 210 or 95 more than the corresponding figure of 1891. There was also an increase in the number of cases in which stolen property was recovered. Property was recovered in 126 cases against 75 in 1891.

116. The value of property stolen amounted to Rs. 11,947 against Rs. 6,408 in 1891. Property of the value of Rs. 4,445 was recovered as against property valued at Rs. 4,114 in 1891.

117. *Serious Crime—Murder.*—One case of murder involving one person was reported during the year 1892 as against 7 in the previous year. In this case the accused was found guilty and was sentenced to transportation for life.

118. *Culpable Homicide.*—The number of cases reported under this head increased from 1 in 1891 to 7 in 1892. In one case the police declined to investigate under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code. Out of the 5 cases investigated by the police, convictions were obtained in 4 cases and in the fifth case the accused was acquitted or discharged.

119. *Rape.*—Out of 4 cases that were reported during the year, the police investigated *suo motu* only one case. The two accused persons concerned were convicted. The remaining cases were struck off the file as they were pronounced by the police to be groundless.

120. *Exposure of Infants or Concealment of Birth.*—Under this head there was one case, involving two persons, reported. One person died without being brought before a Magistrate. The other person was discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

121. *Attempt to Commit Suicide.*—Two cases were reported during the year 1892. The police investigated one case and the other was struck off the file. In the case investigated by the police, one person was convicted and another was acquitted or discharged.

122. *Kidnapping.*—Six cases were reported under this head. The police investigated only 5 cases. The accused in one case was convicted and in 4 cases they were acquitted or discharged. One case was not detected.

123. *Dacoity.*—During the year 3 cases of dacoity were reported. In one case the accused were acquitted or discharged. In another case 6 out of 7 accused persons were convicted. The third case was pending at the close of the year.

124. *Robbery.*—Out of 22 cases of robbery reported during the year, the police declined to investigate in 8 cases under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code. Four cases ended in conviction, while the Magistrate acquitted or discharged the accused in 5 cases. At the end of the year there were 4 cases pending before the Magistrates and one case was left undetected.

125. *Cattle Theft.*—The number of cattle thefts reported to have been committed in 1892 was 17. Out of these, two cases were dealt with under

section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Of the 15 cases investigated by the police 11 cases involving 16 men ended in conviction. The Magistrates acquitted or discharged the accused in 4 cases.

126. *Non-cognizable Cases.*—Eighty one non-cognizable cases were referred to the police by the Magistracy for enquiry as against 34 in 1891.

127. The following statement exhibits the cost of the police force in Coorg during the years 1891 and 1892.

Description of charges.	1891.	1892.
Pay of officers and men ..	21,021 14 6	20,731 3 6
Clothing	1,080 0 0	.. .. ..
Contingencies	1,100 6 4	1,936 1 8
Batta	98 15 9	69 6 6
Total....	23,301 4 7	22,736 11 8

128. *Conduct of the Police.*—In 1892 only one officer was dismissed for neglect of duty and for absenting himself without leave. The number of men dismissed from the force was 8 against 23 in 1891. Twenty six officers and 115 men were departmentally punished (suspended, degraded and fined) against 14 officers and 73 men in 1891. The number of men who were prosecuted under the Police Act for neglect of duty or absence without leave was 7 as against 17 in 1891. No officers were prosecuted under the Police Act. The Magistrates punished one man judicially for committing offences under other Acts.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

129. The following is a comparative statement showing the number of offences reported, the number of cases returned as true, the number of cases brought to trial and persons acquitted and convicted :—

	1891.	1892.
Number of offences reported	3,184	3,027
Cases dismissed without issue of process .	259	382
Number of cases returned as true	2,579	2,322

	1891.		1892.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Pending from last year ..	75	168	101	205
Number brought to trial ..	2,579	4,347	2,322	3,972
Total....	2,654	4,515	2,423	4,177
Number acquitted ..	1,824	3,274	1,624	2,958
Number convicted ..	726	1,020	675	977
Pending	101	205	114	220
Ratio of offences to population.	1·8		1·7	

130. The number of offences reported during the year was 3,027 as against 3,184 in 1891. The decrease was marked in the following classes of offences :—

	1891.	1892.
Offences against public tranquillity	15	12
Offences relating to weights and measures	14	8
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ..	54	35
Criminal force and assault	431	386
Police Act	89	85
Act XIII of 1859, Breach of Contract Act.. ..	1,153	888

131. The following statement shows the percentages of convictions and acquittals to cases reported and to cases brought to trial during the years 1891 and 1892.

	1891.	1892.
Convictions to cases reported	22	22
Do to cases brought to trial	27	27
Acquittals to cases reported	57	53
Do to cases brought to trial	68	67

132. The following statement shows the classification of offences brought to trial during the year under report:—

	1891.	1892.
Against the state and public justice	83	79
Against the person	570	501
Against the property	515	527
Against other offences under the Indian Penal Code ..	453	509
Offences under the Special and Local Laws ..	1,033	807
Total....	2,654	2,423

133. The following statement shows the result of convictions of the heinous offences described therein:—

	1892. Cases.	Persons.
Giving false evidence	15	24
Murder	1	1
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ..	5	5
Abduction	1	1
Rape	1	2
Theft	81	115
Cattle theft	11	16
Robbery	3	6
Dacoity	1	6
Receiving stolen property	6	11

134. The number of persons brought to trial during the year under report was 763 as against 1,003 in the previous year. Out of these, 518 persons were acquitted and 207 persons were ordered to perform work or to repay advances. The number of persons sentenced to imprisonment for failure to comply with the Magistrates' orders was 38, or 11 more than the corresponding figure of the previous year.

135. The following is the statement showing the amount of work performed by the several classes of Magistrates in Coorg.

Classes of Magistrates.	No. of cases disposed of. 1891.	1892.
Magistrates of the III class	766	679
Do II do	1,610	1,459
Do I do	96	53
District Magistrate	144	205
Sessions Judge	24	3
Total.. .	2,640	2,399

136. The average duration of criminal trials in the courts of all the Magistrates in the province was 12·8 days as against 11·2 days in the previous year.

137. The total number of witnesses examined by all the courts during the year 1892 was 5,658 as against 6,658 in the previous year.

138. The amount of batta paid to witnesses was Rs. 135—15—0 only as against Rs. 386—9—4 in 1891.

139. The amount of fines imposed during the year under report was Rs. 8,065—2—3 as against Rs. 8,081—8—2 in the previous year. The actual recoveries during the year amounted to Rs. 7,152—2—7 against Rs. 6,223—10—5 in 1891.

140. The number of appeals instituted during the year was 71 involving 103 persons as against 77 and 125 persons in 1891. Including 5 appeals that were pending in the previous year there were 76 in all involving 113 persons for disposal (69 cases before the District Magistrate and 7 before the Sessions Judge).

141. Out of these, 3 appeals involving 3 persons were rejected. The number of cases in which sentences were confirmed was 36 involving 54 persons. Sentences were reduced or altered in 6 cases of 8 persons, while in 29 cases involving 45 persons the appellate courts reversed the sentences passed by the Magistrates of the lower courts. Further enquiry was ordered only in one case, and one appeal involving one person was pending disposal at the close of the year.

142. The average duration of each appeal was 18·4 days against 30·73 days in 1891.

143. During the year under report ten European British subjects were brought to trial before the District Magistrate's court. Two persons were charged with contempt of lawful authority of public servants, 3 with criminal force and assault, one with mischief, 2 with criminal intimidation, one with offence under Elephant Preservation Act, and one under Police Rules. Of these 6 persons were convicted and 3 were acquitted or discharged. The case against one person was pending at the end of the year.

144. The total receipts of the courts amounted to Rs. 80,137—7—10 as against Rs. 81,398—3—7 in 1891.

PRISONS.

145. The total number of persons imprisoned in the Merkara Jail and Lock-ups was 922 or 75 less than in the year previous as detailed below :—

	Merkara Jail.	Merkara Lock-ups.
Convicts	230	44
Under-trials	188	431
Civil Debtors	29	..
Total....	447	475

146. The total daily average in the Merkara Jail was 98·89 and in Lock-ups 9·49, as contrasted with 91·89 and 8·06 respectively in the previous year.

147. Punishments inflicted for offences against jail rules fell again from 34 in 1891 to 31 in the year under report as particularized below :—

Solitary confinement	3
Reduced diet	12
Corporal punishment	0
Other punishments viz., forfeiture of marks, warnings and reduction in classes	16
Total....	31

148. The number of deaths was 3 or exactly the same as in the previous year. The cause is attributed to enteric fever and dysentery. The death rate was 23·85 against 37·57 in 1891.

149. The average cost of guarding and maintaining each prisoner in the Merkara Jail amounted to Rs. 121—5—11 against Rs. 105—2—5 or Rs. 16-3-6 more than in the previous year. The increased cost was owing to the almost famine prices of grain which ruled during the year owing to the scarcity in the neighbouring Province of Mysore.

150. The cash earnings of the prisoners in the Merkara Jail aggregated Rs. 10,950—3—0 as compared with Rs. 10,934—9—0 in 1891. The expenditure on raw materials was Rs. 5,353—15—0 against Rs. 5,498—8—0 in 1891. The net profit came to Rs. 5,596—4—0 as contrasted with Rs. 5,436—1—0 in 1891.

151. The general health of the prisoners has been good. There were fewer admissions into hospital and only 3 deaths. Vaccination continued to be carefully carried out with animal lymph and with satisfactory results.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

152. *Original Suits.*—The total number of suits instituted during the year was 3,639 against 3,775 in the year previous. They were instituted in the following classes of courts :—

Parpattegars' Courts	630
Subedars' do	1,294
Merkara Munsiff's Court	810
Virajendrapet Munsiff's Court	839
2nd Assistant Commissioner's Court	42
1st do do	2
District Judge's Court	22
Total.. ...3,639	

153. Including 385 suits pending from last year, the total number of suits for disposal was 4,024, of which 3,586 were disposed of during the year, leaving 438 at the end of the year.

154. The mode of disposal of these was as follows :—

Without trial	.. ..	543
Without contest.	Compromised	191
	Decreed on confession	746
	Decreed ex-parte	1,321
	Dismissed ex-parte	23
On reference to arbitration.	Judgment for Plaintiff ..	4
	Do Defendant ..	..
Without contest.	Judgment for Plaintiff ..	603
	Do Defendant ..	155
	Total.. .. 3,586	

155. The following is a comparative statement of the number of cases disposed of by each court for the last two years :—

	1891	1892.
Parpattegars' Courts	695	625
Subedars' do	1,300	1,295
Merkara Munsiff's court	707	759
Virajendrapet do	954	838
2nd Assistrnt Commissioner's court	55	46
1st do do	1	1
District Judge's court	18	22
Total....	3,730	3,586

156. The average duration of suits disposed of was 72 days in contested and 36 days in uncontested suits as compared with 66 and 31 days in the previous year.

157. There were 1,175 miscellaneous applications, of which 1,110 were disposed of during the year.

158. *Execution Cases.*—The number of execution applications was 4,221 against 4,611 in the previous year, of which 3,445 were disposed of, leaving 776 pending at the close of the year. Of those disposed of, 759 were satisfied in full, 492 in part, 2,190 were wholly infructuous and 4 transferred to other courts.

159. The amount realized in execution of decrees was Rs. 1,41,315—4—7 as contrasted with Rs. 1,23,083—12—2 in 1891.

160. *Appeals.*—There were 91 appeals for disposal including 7 pending from last year. Of these 86 were disposed of as follows :—

1st Assistant Commissioner's court	38
District Judge's court	48

leaving 5 cases pending at the close of the year *viz.*, 1 in the former court and 4 in the latter.

161. The appeals were disposed of as follows :—

Decisions confirmed under section 551	5
Dismissed for default	7
Heard ex-parte—confirmed	2
Contested—confirmed	47
Modified	8
Reversed	15
Remanded	2
Total	86

162. The average duration of appeals in the District Judge's court was 29 days against 44 in last year. The duration in the 1st Assistant Commissioner's court was 45 days as against 30 days in 1891.

REGISTRATION.

163. The number of documents registered during the year was 1,938 against 2,109 in 1891, a decrease of 171, the amount of fees realized however rose from Rs. 7,947—12—0 to Rs. 9,947—12—0.

164. The value involved in documents registered was, movable property Rs. 1,90,061—10—1, immovable property Rs. 26,44,320 against movable property Rs. 2,06,689—10—1 and immovable property Rs. 12,25,395—7—2 in 1891—92. The average value of documents relating to movable property fell from Rs. 427 to Rs. 380 and rose from Rs. 755 to Rs. 1,841 in regard to immovable property.

165. The decrease in the number of documents registered was owing to the orders (strictly enforced) forbidding the sale or mortgage of Jamma lands in Coorg. The increase in the value of immovable property affected by registered documents was owing to one large transaction affecting property valued at Rs. 17,10,000.

166. The receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 9,947—12—0 and the expenditure to Rs. 3,485—1—11 leaving a surplus of Rs. 6,462—10—1. The percentage of expenditure to receipts was Rs. 35·03 to Rs. 47·48 in 1891—92.

167. The average time taken to complete registration was only one day against one day and eight hours in 1891—92.

MUNICIPALITY.

168. *Merkara Municipality.*—The total demand for 1892—93 including Rs. 3,869-4-9 outstanding at the close of the last year amounted to Rs. 18,924-1-9; of which Rs. 14,064—12—5 were collected and Rs. 176—8—1 remitted as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,682—13—3 at the close of the year. Of this sum, Rs. 3,951—3—8 have since been collected and the remainder is being rapidly got in. There is now not an anna outstanding except for the current demand.

169. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 28,401—7—5 inclusive of Rs. 15,000 being the donation from Mr. Rai Bahadur C. Somaya towards the Merkara water works credited and drawn.

170. The new water supply scheme was sanctioned by the Government of India, and Miss Henderson kindly laid the foundation stone of the water works in February 1893. The works have since made fair progress and will, it is hoped, be finished before next rains. The total cost is estimated at Rs. 47,055, of which Mr. Rai Bahadur C. Somaya has contributed Rs. 15,000, Government Rs. 10,000, while the remainder is made up by the municipality and public subscriptions.

171. *Sanitation.*—Clearing of lanthana was successfully continued during the year. V shaped drains were laid in the Sappers' Lines road and other petty works done. Owing, however, to the heavy expenditure that will have to be incurred by the municipality on the Merkara water works referred to in the above paragraph, the carrying out of the new drainage scheme will be delayed

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for a short time. The town was frequently visited by the President and Vice-President, and steps were taken when anything was observed likely to be prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants or contrary to municipal rules.

172. *Virajendrapet Municipality.*—The total income during the year was Rs. 10,503—12—5 against Rs. 12,751—15—8 in the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 12,080—12—4. The cash balance at the end of the year was Rs. 6,920—2—6.

173. Mr. Nadikerianda Karriappa has most generously erected a school house for girls at Virajendrapet at a cost of Rs. 1,900.

MINOR MUNICIPALITIES.

174. The following statement shows the financial state of the municipalities during the year :—

Name of Municipality.		Receipts for 1892—93.			Expenditure for 1892—93.			Cash balance on 31st March 1893.		
Frasrpet	...	966	5	5	914	2	2	2,265	8	3
Somvarpet	...	1,200	15	1	1,240	2	6	3,460	0	6
Kodlipet	...	1,083	8	2	1,296	10	9	877	8	3
	Total... ...	3,250	12	8	3,450	15	5	6,603	1	0

175. *Frasrpet Municipality.*—The dispensary lately sanctioned by Government could not be opened on the 1st April 1893, as the Surgeon General with the Government of Madras was unable to spare third class Hospital Assistants for employment in Coorg until July.

176. *Somvarpet Municipality.*—Mr. Doddamane Chickanna Shetty's dispensary building was pushed on to completion during the year under report. This dispensary has been a great boon to the town and the whole of North Coorg. The Anekere tank, which is the chief water supply of the town, was cleaned and a drinking reservoir made at a cost of nearly Rs. 4,000 presented as mentioned last year by Mr. D. Thamannashetty.

177. *Kodlipet Municipality.*—In this municipality, the following works were undertaken during the year :—

1. the construction of a cattle pound,
2. the deepening of the new well built by the D. P. W.

178. The committees of the several municipalities have shown a fair interest in their respective towns.

MILITARY.

179. Merkara ceased to be Military Station in 1883.

180. The Coorg volunteer rifle corps was organized in 1885. It consists of 4 companies enlisted almost entirely from European planters residing in Coorg and in the planting district of West Mysore. A few Coorgs who consent to wear the European dress of the corps are however also admitted as members of the corps.

181. *Coorg and Mysore Rifles.*—The strength of the corps was 279 as compared with 235 in the previous year.

182. A camp of exercise was held at Merkara from the 25th March to 5th April 1893.

183. The distribution of the corps was as follows :—

Colonel P. D. Henderson, C. S. I.,
Honorary Colonel, Coorg and Mysore Rifles.

Head Quarters.—Merkara.

Major J. Logan.—Appointed Commandant, 1st June 1891, *vice* Colonel R. E. Cox retired.

Adjutant A. B. Elton, 2nd Yorkshire Regiment, *vice* Captain L. G. Oliver.

Revd. H. C. Molden, Honorary Chaplain.

Sergeant Instructor—W. Burton, North Coorg.

Do do. —R. White, South Coorg.

A or North Coorg Company.

Captain G. K. Martin.

Lieutenant W. H. Sprott.

Do G. R. Pearse.

B or South Coorg Company No. 2.

Captain J. S. Gerrard,

Lieutenant A. Lambert.

Do E. M. Breithaupt.

MARINE.

181. Nil.

IV. PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE.

185. *Wet Lands.*—The extent of land under rice cultivation is returned as 74,518 acres as compared with 73,891 acres in the previous year.

186. *Dry Lands.*—The area under dry and garden crops was 1,517 acres against 1,509 acres in 1891—92.

187. *Coffee.*—The area of land under coffee shows a decrease of 3,577 acres owing to relinquishments of lands found unsuited for its cultivation. The total area of coffee land is 76,092 acres against 79,669 acres in 1891—92. Of this 546·99 acres is the Barikadu estate which has been practically out of cultivation since 1885 and 1,140·95 acres of the Glen Coorg estate on which coffee cultivation has been abandoned for years and cardamoms are only cultivated.

188. The area of assessed coffee land held by Europeans and Native owners respectively is as follows:—

	No.	Acres.
European estates	402	30,418
Native do	6,321	45,674
Total.....	6,723	76,092

189. *Labor.*—The labor market was well supplied. Labor in Coorg may be divided into two classes, imported labor and native laborers *i. e.*, laborers born in Coorg.

190. The first come in large numbers from the West Coast, the Tamil country and Mysore. The last country supplies the labor most liked by the planters but last year the supply of canarese labor was short. Tamil coolies came up in large numbers but are difficult to manage, lazy and fond of drink. A coffee laborer gets 5 annas a day and works for 26 days in the month or Rs. 8—2—0 a month, while the moplah gangs who do contract work and are paid by the piece and not daily wage earn far more. The laborers, Natives of Coorg, are the descendants of the former slaves of the Coorgs, who are of course slaves no longer, and the Yerawas, Kurumbas and men of other semi wild tribes who help to cultivate the rice lands of the Coorgs.

191. These get 2 meals and 2 seers of paddy per head per diem, during the planting and harvest season but only 3 seers of paddy a day at other times. They are also given for clothing 5 yards of unbleached cloth every 6 months. Salt, condiments, oil, tobacco, are furnished by the master and straw to thatch their huts are given. Half the above allowance is given to children, who are not able to do good work.

192. *Live Stock.*—The mortality among cattle was 9,230 against 7,228 in 1891—92. This shows a further increase of no less than 21·68 % in the heavy mortality of last year, and is probably the heaviest since 1882—83 when the loss was 14,347.

193. Dodroga was very fatal; even the government cattle were attacked and all of those attacked died except one, which the Civil Surgeon who kindly took great interest in the case saved by strong doses of ipecacuanha.

194. The heavy loss of cattle is a very serious matter to the ryot and the Rs. 2,000 which were placed at my disposal for advances for stock was fully expended, though every application was sifted with great care.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

195. The rainfall registered during the year was,

At Merkara	122·66
Somvarpet (North Coorg)	73·16
Anandapur (South Coorg)	80·64
Fraserpet	41·54
On the Western Ghauts (Dunkeld estate)	208·95

196. The rainfall was rather below the average but was well distributed. The heaviest fall on any one day in Merkara was 7·35 on the 20th July 1892.

197. The rice crop was rather above the average, but the coffee crop was a short one, being only 3,043½ tons, a little below the average of the last 5 years and 2,689½ tons less than the crop of 1891—92.

HORTICULTURE.

198. There is not much to note under this head.

199. *Coffee* continues to be carefully and highly cultivated, but during the year "borer" was very destructive and thousands of trees had to be rooted out and burned. Planters who cultivate well complain bitterly that there is no means of compelling bad and careless cultivators to uproot and burn borer stricken trees. From these neglected estates the "borer" spreads, rendering futile all the expense and labor on the surrounding cared for estates.

200. *Cardamoms.*—The price continues low hence there is little inducement for native cultivators to adopt less primitive methods than they use at present in the cultivation of this crop indeed in the leased malles the conditions of their lease prevent cultivation which might to some extent damage the Forest.

201. *Cinchona.*—Planters have lost all interest in this cultivation. The bark does not pay to send home, and the trees not being considered as good shade for coffee are being up-rooted. The returns show 3,27,495 trees less than in 1891—92.

202. *Oranges.*—There was a good orange and lime crop last year. The price of the former was Rs. 5 a thousand. The area under orange is extending, and should the railway come to Coorg, this cultivation will become highly profitable.

203. Mr. D'Vaz a planter has introduced the cultivation of pine-apple and has been singularly successful in growing remarkably fine pines, the experiment is only on a small scale as yet, but if train communication with Mysore and Bangalore is established, such pines would at once find a lucrative market.

204. The palace garden at Nalknad has been neglected by the lessee who says the soil is exhausted and that nothing will grow. The lease will have to be cancelled.

205. The progress of the sandalwood plantations is noticed under Forests.

FORESTS.

206. *Area.*—The area of the Reserved Forests has been increased by 441 acres, 294 acres of Bickeharrey Urudwe in Ramaswamy Kanvè hobli having been added to the Jainkal Forest Reserve, 50 acres from the Kabbeholè paisari

in Nidta hobli to Nidta Reserve and 97 acres to the Merkara Fuel Reserve from Merkara plantation. There has been no transfer from Forests temporarily classed as protected to Reserved Forests during the year, but the Ghaut Reserve line has been settled and steps are now being taken to declare the Ghaut Forests reserved under section XXIX of the Act. The figures are as follows :—

	Acres.
Reserved Forests	73,205
Forests temporarily classed as protected Forests ...	85,847
Ghaut Forests	1,94,460
Paisaries, Urudwes &c., really protected Forests	1,93,338
Total.....	5,46,850

During the year under report 1,166 acres of land was excluded from the Protected Forests (Paisaris, Urudwes, &c.,) as follows :—

	Acres.
Transferred to Reserved Forests	441
Cultivated without permission	64
Sold under Waste Land Rules	138
Sold for building sites	12
Granted for wet cultivation	480
Do dry do	1
Total.....	1,166

207. *Boundaries.*—During the year, 310½ miles of old boundary lines were cleared and partly widened to 70 feet—the old boundary pits and stones were maintained—in all the cost was Rs. 1,683—0—9.

208. *Working Plans.*—A working plan for the Anekadu and Attur Forests is nearly completed and will be submitted before long.

209. *Establishment.*—Mr. Foster Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, was in charge of the Division during the year under report.

210. Mr. F. A. Seager, the Extra Assistant Conservator, arrived in Coorg on the 23rd August last and assumed charge the day after. He has been employed in collecting data for the Working Plan of Attur and Anekadu Forest and also in weighing over sandalwood to purchasers, enquiring into fires and in checking timber bills &c. No change in the strength of the staff has taken place. Thirty two men were punished during the year. This compares favorably with last year, when 38 men were punished. One Ranger was reduced for purchasing land without permission, two Foresters were dismissed for neglect of duty and 17 men died, resigned or deserted. Six guards were dismissed and 6 were fined.

211. *Forest Offences.*—The number of offences reported was 144 against 30 of the previous year. Of which 7 cases involving 12 persons were convicted, 10 cases involving 25 persons were acquitted and 127 cases were compounded.

212. *Fire Protection.*—The area attempted to protect was 1,31,155 acres against 1,30,715 in the previous year. The area successfully protected was 1,21,569 against 1,14,445 in 1891—92. The number of fires was 42 against 34 of previous year. The cost of protection per acre is 9·55 against 8·87 pies of previous year. This increase is due to widening the firelines. The classification of the 42 fire occurrences on careful enquiry are as follows :—

	No. of fires.	Area burnt in acres.
Unburnt lines and carelessness of Forest Officials ...	8	1,800
Passers by	12	1,500
Incendiary but not considered wilful	15	4,853
Wilful incendiarism	6	1,423
Accident	1	10
	42	9,586

213. *Grazing and Fencing.*—The number of cattle grazed during the year was 11,484 against 15,802. The number registered as grazing by right was the same as in the previous year; the revenue derived this year is 1,953—7—0 against 2,452—2—0 of previous year.

214. *Natural Reproduction.*—Reproduction in most, if not all, of the Forests in North Coorg is fair but in South Coorg extremely poor.

215. *Artificial.*—During the year under report the following additions were made to the area under artificial treatment for reproduction.

Regular teak plantations—Kootampole	.. .. ..	56
Regular sandal plantations—Gangwara	.. .. ..	40
Hurlikal	.. .. ..	30
Kargode	.. .. .	15
		85
Sandal cultural operations—Bikeharrey	.. .. ..	69

Besides the above, 57 acres of cultural operation were carried out in South Coorg by sowing teak seeds in Muthugadarey, Gonigadde, Santhapura, Kanthoor Tittoo Iramani and Gorgodoor. The cost of the various operations has been :—

Regular teak plantations	27	0	3
Regular sandal plantation	18	3	2
Sandal cultural operation	1	1	4

These figures compare favorably with those of previous year. The area of plantations &c., is as follows :—

Regular teak plantation	1,036
Do sanal do	601
Do firewood do	180
Cultural operation (teak)	40
Do do (sandal)	154

216. Rupees 124—9—4 were paid to Kurbers to raise 12,400 teak plants in Mutkadery Kumri in Mawkal forest. Thirty bags of teak seeds were got from Burma to sow in the Kumri lands of ghaut forests. As the seeds arrived very late they were not sent out.

217. *Surveys.*—The area surveyed during the year was 190·70 square miles against 379 square miles done in 1891—92. The cost was Rs. 6,871 against Rs. 9,970—8—5. The average rate was Rs. 36—2—7 against Rs. 25—13—7. The explanation given for the increase in the rate is that last year a great deal of the area surveyed was land held on cardamom leases, and the lease holders supplied the labor free of cost, while this year most of the land surveyed was forest for which the department had to pay for the coolies and other expenses. But the matter will be doubtless more fully explained when the annual forest report due in October is received.

The ghaut forest was surveyed in 19 villages.

The cardamom malles were surveyed in 3 of these 19.

The cost of the survey has been Rs. 6,871.

218. *Cutting of Climbers.*—Climbers were cut and cleared in 723 acres at a cost of Rs. 70-4-3 and 23,100 teak plants were freed at a cost of Rs. 102-8-0.

219. *Roads and Buildings.*—The Nalkeri Hunsur road was repaired by clearing the side drains and forming and filling in ruts and spreading gravel at a cost of Rs. 536—4—8. The various existing forest roads were repaired. The Banawara and Ramaswamy Kanavé Forest Lodges are nearly completed. The bungalow at Kutumpolè is under progress of improvement, and other forest buildings are maintained. A well was sunk at Banawara and the other existing wells maintained.

220. *Yield and Working.*—The yield by departmental operations in 1892—93 as compared with those in 1891—92 are as follows :—

	1891—92.	1892—93.
Timber	72,352 cft.	28,885 cft.
Sandalwood	175½ tons.	179 tons.
Bamboos	7,525	...

221. The timber carting contractor at Hunsur could not bring in as much timber as it was hoped he would into the Hunsur Depôt, for owing to a severe out-break of cholera it was very difficult to get carts.

222. Nine hundred trees, 1,413 logs, 37,944 cft. of timber were prepared during the year, but only 28,885 cft. was brought to depôt.

223. The felling of bamboos departmentally is stopped. 57,234 cft. of timber were sold from sale depôts in 1892—93 against 73,500 cft. in 1891—92. The average selling rates per cft. for two years are as follows :—

	Teak.	Honne.	Bite.	Other wood.
1891—92...	0 12 11	0 9 3	0 10 1	0 6 9
1892-93...	0 15 2	0 11 5	0 11 10	0 6 0

224. The increase of rate is due to concession held out to 5 or 6 large timber purchasers at retail prices. The cost of collecting sandalwood was reduced from Rs. 35—2—0 to Rs. 29—8—8 per ton. Purchasers removed 5,07,696 cft. of timber from paisaries and other Protected Forests as compared with 5,08,487 cft. in 1891—92.

225. No bamboos were removed from the forests.

226. *Free Grants.*—Three hundred and twelve trees, 177 poles, 5,300 bamboos were granted free of charge during the year under report as compared with 56 trees, 68 poles, 2,625 bamboos in 1891—92.

227. *Waste Land Rules.*—Rupees 4,982- 1—7 were collected as value of timber on 725 acres of land under Waste Land Rules, encroached upon or given as building sites.

228. *Cardamom Malles.*—Rupees 11,342—14—9 rent were remitted by the Chief Commissioner on the grounds of poverty of the lessees.

229. The outstanding demand at close of 1892—93 was Rs. 9,593—6—1 against Rs. 20,509—3—10 in previous year.

230. *Financial Results.*—The year under report shows a larger surplus though a slightly smaller income than last year, the figures are as under :—

	1891—92.						1892—93.					
Receipts	...	..	..	1,82,897	0	7	..	..	..	1,80,676	5	0
Expenditure ... ... A .	53,736	10	9	...	...	...	38,420	3	3	...	...	...
B ..	33,123	8	1	...	.	...	34,670	12	5	...	..	...
				86,860	2	10				73,090	15	8
Surplus				96,036	13	9				1,07,585	5	4

231. Under head revenue receipts the increase and decrease are as follows :—Rs. 12,843—11—1 under head R.Id., sandalwood, owing to larger quantity of sandalwood being sold.

232. A decrease of Rs. 4,404—2—2 under head "R.Ia., Timber" owing to less quantity of timber being sold from our depôts than in previous year and Rs. 8,892—8—3 under head "Cardamoms" owing to poverty of lessees.

233. Under expenditure a decrease of Rs. 6,360—9—6 as, on account of the outbreak of cholera, less carting of timber to Hunsur Depôt was done than was estimated.

234. Rs. 2,444—12—0 under head A VIIIa Demarcation, owing to work being carried out economically.

235. Rs. 4,249—14—6 under head A VIIIc Surveys, owing to about Rs. 1,100 not being charged in accounts for March 1893 and the remainder owing to only one Head Surveyor and two Amins being employed during the year.

236. Under head BIb an increase of Rs. 2,238—11—4 owing to an Extra-Assistant Conservator being entertained from August 1892 and to the Deputy Conservator drawing 1st grade allowance.

237. A decrease of Rs. 1,660—10—11 under head BIc owing to the Forest subordinates not drawing the maximum pay sanctioned.

MINES AND QUARRIES.

238. Granite slabs are quarried at Palur, Fraserpet, Kodlipet and Somvarpet and in other places. The Department of Public Works have also acquired and opened out some fairly good quarries in other places. Laterite is dug out and used for building purposes at Virajpet.

MANUFACTURES.

239. A pottery and carriage factory owned by Mr. East at Merkara is doing a fair business but other manufactures hardly exist as the demand for labor is so great as to draw all the labor to the plantations.

240. There are some looms at work at the large villages of Sirangala, Somvarpet, Sanivarsante, and Kodlipet in North Coorg where the ordinary coarse cloth, worn by the poorer classes of Coorg and the red and dark blue sashes which form part of their dress are made.

241. There are about 20 Natives of Coorg engaged in making the ornamental knives worn by the Coorgs, which are valued at Rs. 25 to Rs. 100 according as they are gold or silver mounted. The steel is locally made but is of inferior quality.

TRADE.

242. *Exports.*—The exports from Coorg comprise coffee, cardamoms, hides, oranges, timber and grain.

243. *Coffee.*—The quantity of coffee exported from the province according to the returns furnished by the toll gate keepers is 3,170 tons, as compared with 5,733 tons in 1891—92. The average selling price locally was about Rs. 1,300 a ton. The dearness is owing to the crop, instead of being a good one as in the previous year, being barely even up to the average.

244. *Imports.*—The chief imports are :—

	Rs.
Animals (buffaloes, cows, sheep)	1,28,600
Piece goods	1,40,000
Grain	4,00,000
Liquors	1,10,000
Provisions	1,14,000
Salt	3,20,000
Sugar	1,18,000
Sundries which include bone and poonac manure	1,51,000

PUBLIC WORKS.

245. The original budget grant for imperial civil works was Rs. 1,69,800. This was subsequently increased to Rs. 1,92,900, Rs. 1,78,800 being allotted for expenditure in India and Rs. 14,100 for expenditure in England and loss by exchange. The booked outlay in India is Rs. 1,79,501 but this expenditure will be reduced in the supplemental accounts for March, as there is a write back to be made from imperial funds to deposit contributions in connection with the Merkara water supply project and when this write back is made and all supplemental transactions for the year are booked, it is expected that the total expenditure will be about Rs. 1,77,900 or Rs. 900 less than the grant. No advice has been received as yet as to whether any payments have been made in England.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

246. *Original Works.*—The booked outlay is Rs. 10,901, against a revised grant of Rs. 12,103. The alterations and improvements to west wing ground floor of the Palace, Merkara, to adapt it for the Treasury and 2nd Assistant Commissioner's Court, were completed at a cost of Rs. 505 as also the conversion of the old Treasury building into a civil debtors' wards and work shops for the jail at a cost of Rs. 1,596. No work was done on the circuit house at Pollebetta as the design had to be altered and the funds were required elsewhere. Rs. 1,011 were spent during the year in collection of materials.

247. The school house at Sanivarsante was not quite completed by the close of the year as anticipated. Being an isolated work on the frontier of the province, it was difficult to get labor to carry out the work. It will probably be completed before the rains in 1893—94. Rs. 1,213 were spent on the work in the year.

248. *Repairs.*—The revised grant was Rs. 8,300 and the outlay Rs. 7,749. Details of this are given in the margin.

	Rs.
Excise and customs	77
Postal	205
Telegram	82
Residences for Local Governments and Secretariat Officers	2,161
Mint, Treasury, and currency buildings	470
Jails	165
Police	599
Educational	805
Churches and burial grounds	33
Medical	190
Forest	461
Public works buildings	1,138
Miscellaneous	863
Total	7,749

249. *Communications. Original Works.*—Rs 27,258 were expended under this head against a grant of Rs. 36,854. The lapse or savings of Rs. 9,596 was due to the difficulty with labor in some parts of the province where the season was unhealthy. The works on which the money was spent are detailed in the margin. Opening out of the road from Virajpet to Periapatam is completed with the exception of one culvert 4×7. The metalling of the approaches Sampaji Ghaut has been completed.

	Rs.
Opening out Virajpet-Periapatam Road	5,595
Completing the metalling of the approaches Sampaji Ghaut	2,441
Do Merkara Siddapur road	4,442
Constructing bridge over the Cauvery at Siddapur	360
Metalling approaches Periambady Ghaut from Anechowkur to Thittimatti	6,943
Do a portion of Merkara-Periambady Road from Virajendrapet to Periambody	2,217
Remodelling Gonkopal bridge on the approaches Periambody Ghaut	4,314
Minor works not exceeding Rs. 2,500 each	946
Total	27,258

250. *Repairs.*—The grant of Rs. 75,900 under this head was exceeded by Rs. 12,566, the excess being met by savings under other heads. As extra labor was available for the collection of metal, this work was pushed on with. During the year 88 miles 5½ furlongs of metalled road was maintained at an average cost of Rs. 663 per mile and 90 miles of unmetalled roads at an average cost of Rs. 308 per mile.

251. *Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*—The grant under original works was Rs. 14,100, against which Rs. 4,811 have been expended. The large difference is due to the value of the pipes indented for from England, for the Merkara-water works project not having been charged off as yet, no advice of payment in England on this account having been received. The Executive Engineer considered it advisable not to proceed with the Merkara water works on the line on which it had been commenced for the following various reasons. The founds had not been sufficiently proved. The work on the rear slope which had been commenced was stopped; as it was not considered advisable to carry the embankment up irregularly and until the foundations were secure, the raising of the bund was not allowed to proceed. The position of the waste weir was not approved of as being too close to the bund, excavation here was stopped as earth excavated is to be utilized for the bund. The Commissioner in February drew attention to the insanitary condition of the site of the reservoir, and the Civil Surgeon in March gave his opinion that the coming rains should be allowed to scour the bed of the tank before the bund was erected.

252. This will practically be the case. The extra work commenced by Mr. Perram has been completed, both cross and longitudinal cuts in the bed carefully filled in and every precaution taken to prevent leakage. The pipes have been all ordered and the majority of these from England are delivered at Mangalore, those ordered in India will be ready considerably before commencement of working season. About ⅔ of the clay required for the puddle wall has been carted to site, and the special bricks required for the water tower will be ready before the rains. Arrangements have been made for skilled supervision of the work in future, and tenders for completing the work will be called for, and it is

expected that the work will be satisfactorily completed before the next rainy season. The restoration of the head in the Sickle holè dam and the construction of the Nergallale channel dam were almost completed. Negalale Karkalli channel and Bembalur and Sidigalale tanks have been surveyed. Rs. 448 was the outlay on repairs and this was expended mainly on repairs to the Nerle and Chorunhalla channels.

253. *Establishment.*—The revised grant was Rs. 31,387 and the expenditure Rs. 33,207 showing an excess of Rs. 1,820 over grant. The excess on salaries is due chiefly to the pay of two Executive Engineers having been debited to the Division for a period of 14 days.

254. *Tools and Plant.*—Rs. 5,660 were expended under this head against a grant of Rs. 12,877 showing a difference less of Rs. 7,217. This large difference represents provision made for cost of Steam Road Roller indented for from England and for its carriage up from Tellicherry. The Road Roller was not received during the year as was expected, nor has any advice been received of payment having been made in England for it or its despatch.

255. *Imperial Military Works.*—Rs. 359 were expended under this head against a grant of Rs. 730. The budget grant was more than requirements as all necessary work was executed during the year.

256. *Incorporated Local Funds.*—The budget grant was Rs. 33,000 and the expenditure Rs. 31,388 showing a lapse of Rs. 1,612. This lapse occurred mainly on gravelling the Ammatti-Thittimatti road. The sub-divisional officer's explanation regarding want of labor was not considered satisfactory and no such excuse will be accepted again as accounting for the lapse of a single rupee on this road. The following were the most important works in progress.

1. Gravelling road from Ammatti to Thittimatti.
2. Constructing bridge over the Kottur and Thuttenmottu thodu streams on the Merkara-Bhagamandla road.
3. Metalling a portion of road from Ammatti to Thittimatti.
4. Providing iron boats for the Betheri Kadoo ferry.
5. Making approaches to the Hudugur ferry crossing of the Harangi river.
6. Providing iron boats for the Kudigay ferry.

Items 2 and 4 were completed during the year. The boats for item 6 ordered from Bombay were not received till May 1893.

257. The total length of roads maintained from Local Funds during the year was 131 miles 4 furlongs, the average cost of maintenance for the year being Rs. 69 per mile.

258. *General Observations.*—The total budget grants under Imperial Civil, Military works and Incorporated Local Funds for expenditure in India amounted to Rs. 212, 530, and the expenditure Rs. 2,09,653 which is Rs. 12,427 more than the expenditure in the year 1891—92. The percentage of establishment to works is Rs. 23·31 against 24·66 the percentage for previous year.

259. Work to the value of Rs. 7,377 was executed during the year from funds provided by contributions.

No. I. Statement showing Expenditure as compared with Imperial Grant for 1892—93.

Heads of Service	Budget Grant.	Revised Estimate.	Outlay.	Difference as compared with Revised Estimate. More.	Difference as compared with Revised Estimate. Less.
1	2	3	4	5	6
45 *Civil Works, Imperial.*					
Original Works..	65,713	63,057	42,970	..	20,087
Repairs	68,200	85,100	96,663	11,563	
Establishment..	31,387	31,387	33,207	1,820	
Tools and plant	4,500	12,877	5,660	..	7,217
Suspense :—					
Stock purchases			948		
Stock sales			68		
Stock			*—2,304*		
Miscellaneous advances	..	479	1,243	4,738	
London Stores..			7,293		
London Invoices			*—2,031*		
Total....	1,69,800	1,92,900	1,83,717	..	9,183
Less expenditure in England	1,000	8,800	3,628	..	5,172
Less loss by exchange	500	5,300	2,183	..	3,117
Net outlay in India....	1,68,300	1,78,800	1,77,906	..	894

No. II. Statement of Expenditure classified under different budget heads for 1892—93.

Sub-Heads.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
1	2	3	4
45. *Civil Works, Imperial.*			
Civil Buildings...	10,901	7,749	18,650
Communications	27,258	88,466	1,15,724
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	4,811	448	5,259
Establishment ...	..	..	33,207
Tools and Plant	...	...	5,660
Suspense	...	...	5,217
Total....	...	...	1,83,717
Less expenditure in England	..	..	3,628
Less loss by exchange	.	.	2,183
Net outlay in India.	...	.	1,77,906

No. III. Detailed statement of Expenditure on Imperial Civil Works for the year 1892—93.

Main and Sub-Heads.	Total of each class.			Total of each service head.		
	Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CIVIL WORKS, IMPERIAL.						
Civil Buildings.						
Excise and Customs ...	468	77	545			
Postal ...	371	205	576			
Telegraph	.	82	82			
Viceregal residences ..	12	2,161	2,173			
Mint, Treasury & Currency buildings	193	970	1,163			
Jails	1,974	165	2,139			
Police	3,480	599	4,079			
Law and Justice	894	..	894			
Educational	2,427	805	3,232			
Churches and burial grounds	..	33	33			
Medical ..	..	190	190			
Forest ..	..	461	461			
Public works		1,138	1,138			
Miscellaneous	1,082	863	1,945			
Total				10,901	7,749	18,650
Communications.						
Metalled and bridged roads	21,638	88,344	1,09,982			
District roads unmetalled & unraised						
Boat, bridges and ferries	5,245	..	5,245			
Miscellaneous	375	122	497			
Total			.	27,258	88,466	1,15,724
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
Water supply	2,599	322	2,921			
Sewage and drainage..	2,143		2,143			
Miscellaneous	69	126	195			
Total			.	4,811	448	5,259

Total Works and Repairs	1,39,633
Establishment	33,207
Tools and Plant	5,660
Suspense	5,217
Total	1,83,717
Less expenditure in England	3,628
Less loss by Exchange	2,183
Net total...	1,77,906

No. IV. *Statement showing the outlay incurred on original works during the year 1892—93.*

Division.	Budget Item.	Name of Work.	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Outlay.	Difference between Revised Estimate and outlay. More.	Less.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Imperial Civil Buildings.					
Coorg ...	1	Constructing 2nd Assistant Commissioner's Court and Treasury into a Jail Civil debtors' ward and work sheds at Merkara	1,000	1,500	1,595	95	...
	2	Constructing a circuit house at Pollebetta	3,000	1,500	1,011	.	489
		Making alterations to the west wing ground floor of palace, Merkara, for Treasury and 2nd Assistant Commissioner's Court	...	648	505	.	143
		Constructing a school at Sanivarsante	...	1,205	1,214	9	...
		Total Major Works	4,000	4,853	4,325	..	528
		Minor works not exceeding Rs. 2,500 each	9,387	7,250	6,576	...	674
		Total Civil Buildings	13,387	12,103	10,901	.	1,202
		Imperial Communications.					
	3	Opening out a road from Veerajapet to Periapatam	9,000	7,800	5,595		2,205
	4	Completing the metalling of the approaches Samrajee ghaut road	3,600	3,600	2,441		1,159
	5	Completing the metalling of the Merkara-Siddapur road	5,000	3,521	4,442	921	..
	6	Constructing bridge over the Cauvery at Siddapur	5,000	3,000	360	..	2,640
	7	Metalling the approaches to the Periambady ghaut road from Anechowkur to Thithimatti	7,500	6,384	6,943	559	...
	8	Mettalling the Merkara-Periambody road from Veerajapet to Periambody	4,400	3,900	2,217	..	1,683
	9	Re-modelling the Gonicopal bridge on the approaches, Periambody ghaut road	3,400	6,973	4,314	...	2,659
		Total Major Works	37,900	35,178	26,312	...	8,866
		Minor works not exceeding Rs. 2,500 each	1,426	1,676	946	.	730
		Total Communications	39,326	36,854	27,258	...	9,596
		Imperial Miscellaneous Public Improvements.					
	10	Contributions towards Merkara water supply project	10,000	10,000	2,350	...	7,650
	11	Constructing the dam on the Sickle hole stream	2,000	2,000	2,143	143	..
		Constructing the Nergalale channel dam	...	100	148	48	..
		Total Major Works	12,000	12,100	4,641	...	7,459
		Minor works not exceeding Rs. 2,500 each	1,000	2,000	170	...	1,830
		Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements	13,000	14,100	4,811	...	9,289

No. V. Statement showing Expenditure as compared with the Grant from Incorporated Local Funds for 1892—93.

Heads of Service.	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Outlay.	Difference as compared with Revised Estimate. More.	Difference as compared with Revised Estimate. Less.
1	2	3	4	5	6
45. *Civil Works, Incorporated Local.*					
Original Works	14,627	14,497	12,756	...	1,741
Repairs	11,562	11,692	12,057	365	...
Establishment	6,425	6,425	6,203	..	222
Tools and Plant	386	386	372	...	14
Total....	33,000	33,000	31,388	..	1,612

No. VI. Statement of Expenditure as compared with the Grant for Military Works during the year 1892—93.

Heads of Service.	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Outlay.	Difference as compared with Revised Estimate.	
				More.	Less.
1	2	3	4	5	6
44. *Military Works.*					
Original Works	.	...	255	255	.
Repairs	. .	587	34	. .	553
Establishment	. .	135	66	.	69
Tools and Plant	. .	8	4	. .	4
Total ..	. .	730	359	...	371

No. VII. Statement showing the length of roads maintained by the Coorg Public Works Department from Imperial Funds during the year 1892-93. There have been no extensions during the year.

Name of road.	Length.		Cost of maintaining the road.	Cost per mile of maintaining the road.	Remarks.
	Mile.	Furlongs.			
Metalled Roads.					
Approaches Sampagi ghat	20	1	6,742	335	
Sampagi ghat	18	.	7,740	430	
Merkara-Siddapur road	16	6	7,904	472	
Periambody ghat	12	4	16,960	1,357	
Veerajpet-Periapatam road	21	2½	19,373	909	
Total	88	5½	58,719	663	
Unmetalled Roads.					
Merkara-Kodlipet road	43	2	10,310	238	
Do Periambody road	23	5	5,550	235	1½ miles have been metalled up to end of 1892-93.
Approaches Periambody ghat	21	2	11,706	551	6½ miles do.
Kaggode-Katageri road	1	7	120	64	
Total...	90	...	27,686	308	

No. VIII. Statement showing the length of roads maintained by the Coorg Public Works Department from Local Funds during the year 1892—1893. There have been no extensions during the year.

Name of road.	Length.		Cost of maintaining the road.	Cost per mile of maintaining the road.	Remarks.
	Mile.	Furlong.			
Fraserpet-Siddapur road	11	4	748	65	
Veerajapet-Bettingal road	3		328	109	
Gonicoppal-Ponnampet road	3		258	86	
Arkulgode-Sucklespur road	7	4	1,003	134	
Fraserpet-Seringal road	11		1,173	107	
Fraserpet-Somvarpet road	16		524	33	
Ahmatti-Murnad road	10		1,076	108	
Ahmatti-Tittimatti road	12	2	1,380	113	
Merkara-Bhagamandla road	20	6	1,426	69	
Sanivarsanthe-Seringal road	16	2	496	30	
Merkara-Nalknad road	15	7	265	17	
Murnad-Napoklu road	4	3	426	90	
Total	131	4	9,103	69	

POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPHS.

260. During the year under report there were 2 District Post Sub-Offices, 14 Branch Post Offices, 18 village circles, 5 letter box stations, 4 mail lines and 5 branch lines.

261. The pay of 2 of the Sub-Post Masters and 2 runners on the Merkara-Kodlipet line was slightly raised and an additional village post man sanctioned to Gonikopal.

262. The receipts from sale of postage labels amounted to Rs. 32,589-14-0 of which Rs. 25,507—1—0 were from ordinary labels and Rs. 7,082-13-0 from service labels.

263. The total amount debited to Post Office was Rs. 21,572—0—6. The charge debitable to district post amounted to Rs. 8,424—1—9.

TELEGRAPHS.

264. The number of telegraph offices in Coorg remained at 5, but arrangements were being made at the close of the year to open an office at Suntikoppa.

265. The number of telegrams despatched during the year was 5,925 an increase of 860 over the number despatched in the previous year, the Indian share of collections thereon being 6,234—5—6. The expenditure was Rs. 2,232. The amount actually credited in the Treasury was Rs. 515—8—0 against Rs. 710—8—0 in the year previous.

IRRIGATION.

266. I regret to have to report very little progress under this head. One or two minor anicuts have been undertaken, and the eager way in which the land under them has been applied for shows what a lot of good might be done if more money could be made available for minor irrigation schemes.

267. One ryot has come forward and obtained a loan of Rs. 1,500 from Government to form a bund across a stream from which he will be able to irrigate one or two hundred acres of land hitherto repeatedly taken up for rice, and as often abandoned on account of want of water. I saw the side of the anicut and the land, and if he is only careful in constructing the bund, the ryot ought to obtain a good return for his enterprise.

V. REVNUE AND FINANCE.

A IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

268. The total demand for the year under report was Rs. 9,06,798—9—11 as compared with Rs. 8,77,027—4—2 or an increase of Rs 29,771—5—9. The most important increases are under land revenue Rs. 8,780, Abkari Rs. 6,588 and miscellaneous Rs. 20,156.

269. The increase under 'casual' land revenue was due to the sum of Rs. 20,237 being realized from sale proceeds of waste lands against only Rs. 10,210 in the previous year. The high prices ruling for coffee caused a keen competition for lands sold under the Waste Land Rules.

270. *Forests.*—The decrease under this head *viz.* Rs. 5,654 is due to 40 of the leased cardamom malles being resigned, the price of cardamom being so low that the produce often failed to cover expenses.

271. The decrease of Rs. 4,718 under collection by Forest Department on account of sale of timber, &c., was covered to some extent by an increase of Rs. 3,704 on account of sale of timber on waste lands. The above are only the Treasury figures, taking the sales at Hunsur, of Coorg timber, the proceeds of which are paid into the Residency Treasury and which are included in the general revenue; the receipt from forests is nearly the same as last year.

272. *Excise.*—Under Abkari the main increases are exhibited below :—

	Rs.
License fees	3,456
Still head duty	1,000
Rent of toddy trees	1,745
Abkari Cess	2,308

273. The important decrease under opium, *viz.*, Rs. 1,855 is accounted for by the fact that in this year the contract amount of both ganja and opium was credited under license fees. In former years it was credited under "opium".

274. *Miscellaneous Revenue.*—With the exception of a decrease of Rs. 2,031 under law and justice, Rs. 154 under interest and Rs. 195 under telegraphs, there are increases under all the heads under miscellaneous revenue.

275. The decrease under law and justice is due to few heavy fines having been imposed by the Magistrates.

276. The increase of Rs. 13,267 under stamps is due to a greater number of suits of high values having been filed during the year.

277. Under Registration there is an increase of Rs. 2,000. The increase is due to the heavy fee of Rs. 3,469 having to be paid on one document alone.

278. The increase of Rs. 1,398 under jails is due to more money having been realized on account of manufactures.

279. The increase of Rs. 3,489 under income tax is due to the good harvest and to the high prices which ruled for coffee, also to more careful assessment.

280. The sale of ordinary and service postage labels increased during the year, Rs. 1,640 more than in 1891—92 being realized.

281. The small increases under school fees, plough tax and survey charges, and decrease under interest and telegraphs call for no remarks.

282. *Outstanding Balances.*—The outstanding balance under all heads at the close of March 1892 was Rs. 2,24,651—9—10 against Rs. 2,87,089—3—8 in the previous year. The demand for 1892—93 amounted to Rs. 9,06,798—9—11 making a total amount for collection Rs. 11,31,450—3—9.

283. The collections (which include Rs. 4,965 in advance of the demand for 1893—94 under Abkari) amounted to Rs. 9,24,859—12—3, to this sum should be added Rs. 668—2—8 credited in 1891—92 in advance of the demand for this year and the remissions sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner and struck off the accounts *viz.*, Rs. 26,332—9—3.

284. The amount collected or adjusted during the year was Rs. 9,46,895—8—2 leaving an outstanding balance on 31st March 1893, of Rs. 1,84,554—11—7 against Rs. 2,24,651—9—10 on 31st March 1892.

285. This balance includes 2 monthly instalments of land revenue which are only payable after the close of the official year and was reduced to Rs. 51,722—6—4 by 1st July 1893.

286. *Net Surplus Revenue.*—The gross receipts on account of imperial revenue amounted to Rs. 9,46,021—10—11 as compared with Rs. 9,21,856-14-8 in 1891—92. The increase is chiefly due to collections under Abkari, Public Works and Military.

287. The net receipts, after deducting refunds and charges against income amounting to Rs. 2,65,825—5—6, aggregate Rs. 6,80,196—5—5 as compared with Rs. 6,29,962—10—11 in the previous year.

288. The expenditure charged against net income was Rs. 3,55,709—7—4 leaving a surplus of Rs. 3,24,486—14—1 against Rs. 2,83,759—6—10.

289. *Cash Transactions.*—At the close of 1891—92 the cash balance in the Coorg Treasuries amounted to Rs. 3,82,444—9—6. The net revenue collected, including items of local revenue, amounted to Rs. 7,42,520—12—8.

290. The revenue received but paid away amounted to Rs. 2,67,327—12—4 and the deposits to Rs. 1,07,571—2—0, the deposits of bills drawn on other Treasuries Rs. 2,75,196—15—2, of which the sum of Rs. 2,45,728—14—10 represents receipts of the Postal Department on account of money orders, savings bank, bearing charges, &c.

291. The remittances from other Treasuries amounted to Rs. 2,45,500 and consisted of Rs. 1,65,000 in silver, Rs. 33,500 in copper and Rs. 47,000 in currency notes; these sums with the refunds made during the year bring up the total transactions of the Coorg Treasuries to Rs. 20,28,812—7—0 as compared with Rs. 19,61,909—14—7 in the previous year.

292. The disbursements include a remittance of Rs. 9,32,700 in currency notes to Madras, Rs. 8,563—13—0 in advance, Rs. 1,08,034—10—8 in repayment of deposits, Rs. 5,426—9—1 as interest on Government securities and Rs. 2,500—12—7 on account of bills of other Treasuries paid. These leave a cash balance at the close of the year of Rs. 2,67,058—12—0.

REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

293. *District Funds.*—The revenue balance of District Funds outstanding at the beginning of the year was Rs. 287—13—8.

294. The demand amounted to Rs. 30,976—5—6 and the collections to Rs. 27,863—2—3 which includes Rs. 704—10—0 collected in advance of demand for 1893—94.

295. Credit has been afforded to the sum of Rs. 3,823—8—0 realized in 1891—92 in advance of the demand for this year. The outstanding balance at the close of the year was therefore Rs. 282—2—11.

296. The following items compose the demand.

Market fees	Rs.	1,661	0	0
Tolls on roads and bridges..	„	21,873	3	10
Do on ferries ..	„	1,590	5	6
Staging Bungalows	„	836	9	3
Pound fees and sale of unclaimed cattle ..	„	3,382	8	2
Miscellaneous .. : ..	„	1,632	10	9
Total Rs..		30,976	5	6

297. The year began with a cash balance of Rs. 14,744—15—6 and the collections during the year amounted to Rs. 27,863—2—3 making a total of Rs. 42,608—1—9.

298. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 38,573—7—9 as follows:—

Refunds	Rs.	23	0	0
Cost of establishment	„	5,794	4	3
Works by Public Works Department ...	„	31,377	0	1
Cost of Medical stores adjusted by book transfer ..	„	1,379	3	5
Total Rs..		38,573	7	9

leaving a cash balance of Rs. 4,034—10—0.

299. *Municipal Funds.*—The total assets of the five municipalities in Coorg, including the opening balance of Rs. 37,483—9—2, amounted to Rs. 71,107—14—8 as compared with Rs. 63,504—12—4 in 1891—92; the increase is mainly due to subscriptions paid by private individuals for the Merkara water works.

300. The aggregate expenditure amounted to Rs. 43,933—3—2 as against Rs. 26,021—3—2; the increase is due to the payment of Rs. 15,000 contributed by Mr. Rai Bahadur Somiah towards the water supply project.

301. *Advances made during the year.*—Advances aggregating Rs. 3,515 and Rs. 1,500 respectively were made under the Agriculturists Loans Act and the Land Improvement Loans Act during the year.

302. The advances under the Agriculturists Loans Act were made to Ryots on the security of their landed property in sums ranging between Rs. 40 and Rs. 200 to enable them to purchase cattle.

303. Under the Land Improvement Loans Act an advance of Rs. 1,500 to be repaid by five annual instalments was made to a Ryot of the Kiggatnad Taluk to construct a dam across the Huttur river for irrigation purposes.

304. The recoveries effected under both Acts are satisfactory. The outstanding balance at the close of last year (Rs. 1,834—9—0 including Rs. 13-1-0 interest) together with the advances made during the year (Rs. 5,015) amounted to Rs. 6,849—9—0. Of this amount Rs. 1,280—0—7 have been recovered being Rs. 644—6—10 towards last year's balance and Rs. 635—9—6 towards the sum advanced during the year under review. The outstanding balance at the close of the year was Rs. 5,673—13—6.

VI. VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

DETAILS OF CENSUS.

305. See paragraphs 53 to 75.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

306. There were 4,938 deaths registered as compared with 3,771 in the previous year. The ratio of death per mille was 28·53.

307. The number of births registered was 3,681 as compared with 3,516 or an increase of 165 births over that of the previous year.

EMIGRATION.

308. Nil.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

309. The total number of dispensaries in Coorg during the year under report was 5, the dispensary at Somvarpet having been established for the first time in 1892—93. In addition to these, sanction of the Government of India has been obtained for the establishment of new dispensaries at Fraserpet and Suntikoppa and also to entertain an extra 3rd class Hospital Assistant to do emergent work in the province.

310. The expenditure connected with these dispensaries amounted during the year to Rs. 24,575—2—7 which was distributed under the following heads :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Establishment	16,645	6	0
European and bazar medicines	3,567	4	3
Dieting	3,188	7	0
Building and repairs	626	4	1
Miscellaneous	547	13	3
Total.....	24,575	2	7

311. The sources of income are :—

	As.	Rs.	P.
Grants by the municipality	5,638	15	11
Private subscriptions	2,143	13	0
Grants from government	13,933	14	8
" local funds	2,463	15	0
By sale of medicines	195	0	0
Interest on vested funds	199	8	0
Total.....	24,575	2	7

312. *Merkara Dispensary.*—The total number of patients (both in and out-door patients) was 11,681 against 11,183 in the year previous.

313. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 17,491-14-10 as compared with 14,818—13—10.

314. This institution under the able management of Surgeon-Major Bain, who takes a keen interest in its progress, has materially improved in the year under report.

315. *Virajendrapet Dispensary.*—The total number of patients (both in and out-door) was 6,803 as compared with 6,177 in the year previous.

316. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,634—2—7 as compared with Rs. 3,354—2—4 in the previous year.

317. *Napoklu Dispensary.*—The number of out-door patients treated was 2,827 against 2,540.

318. The expenditure was Rs. 998—3—9 against 807—7—5 in the year before.

319. *Gonikoppal Dispensary.*—The number of patients treated during the year was 3,633 or 379 more than in the previous year. Of these 56 were in-patients.

320. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,535—14—10 during the year against Rs. 862—15—8 in 1891—92.

321. *Somvarpet Dispensary.*—This dispensary was newly established. The number of out-patients treated during the year was 2,493.

322. The expenditure was Rs. 914—14—7.

SANITATION.

323. Increased attention has been paid to sanitation during the year. Certain sections of the Assam Act which were thought applicable to Coorg were slightly altered by the President of the Sanitary Board to suit the local condition of things but have not yet been introduced. It was also proposed to make the registration of births and deaths on an estate compulsory as also the immediate reporting of any out-break of cholera or small-pox among the coolies.

324. The sum of Rs. 1,324—1—2 was spent by the Public Works Department, and Rs. 21,513—10—1 by the various municipalities on sanitary works; of the latter sum Rs. 15,208—15—0 was spent by the Merkara municipality on the new water works for that town.

VACCINATION.

325. The number of cases vaccinated during the year (excluding dispensary and re-vaccinations) was 11,851 being an increase of 1,121 cases over that of the previous year. The average number of cases vaccinated by each Government vaccinator was 1,579·71 and by each municipal vaccinator 396·50.

326. Of the total number of cases vaccinated viz. 12,401 inclusive of dispensary and re-vaccinations, 9,698 cases were vaccinated with calf lymph and 2,703 with human lymph; 9,044 of the former and 2,393 of the latter were successful. The employment of calf lymph has become more extensive and with better results, 93·2 per cent having been successful against 88·5 of those done with human lymph.

327. The number of primary vaccinations included in the above was 10,848, of which 10,225 or 94·25 per cent were successful. The number of re-vaccination cases was 1,003 of which 816 or 81·39 per cent were successful. The percentage of successful primary vaccinations was higher (1·10) than in the previous year and the re-vaccinations showed a decreased ratio of 8·03 per cent of successful cases. The total number of cases of dispensary vaccination was 550 against 839 in 1891—92 showing a decrease of 289 cases. Out of 379 primary vaccinations, 266 or 70·18 per cent were successful and of 171 re-vaccinations, 130 or 76·02 were successful.

328. Of the total population of the province 63·80 per mille are protected by vaccination as compared with 54·31 in the previous year, showing an increase of 9·49 per mille.

329. There has been no change in the establishment during the year.

330. The total cost to Government amounted to Rs. 2,090—15—0 exclusive of Rs. 596—12—6 contributed by the municipalities.

VII. INSTRUCTION.

GENERAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

331. The course of instruction extends up to the upper secondary or high school standard. Boys who have passed through this stage, if desirous of continuing their studies, are enabled to do so by means of Government scholarships held at Colleges in Madras or Bangalore.

332. There are three schools in which secondary education is imparted. One, the Merkara High school, which teaches up to the Matriculation standard, is a Government institution, another the English school at Virajpet is maintained by the local municipality, and the third, Saint Mark's school, is supported from private funds and aided by Government. The last to teach up to the Lower Secondary standard only. In connection with the High school, there are two boarding houses with accommodation for a hundred boys. There is a Government grant towards its maintenance of Rs. 1,200 per annum.

333. For primary education there are 74 public schools, of which 62 are Government, 8 municipal and 4 aided. Two of them are exclusively for girls, 2 for Muhammedans and 2 for Parayas. English is taught in 3 of the Primary schools.

Besides these there are several private elementary schools. They are supported by private persons or small communities and have no connection with Government.

334. For training primary school-masters there is a Government Normal school at Merkara with 13 Normal scholarships of the aggregate value of Rs. 75 per mensem. Nearly all the primary school-masters are trained men.

335. The following is a summary of the most important events that have taken place during the last ten years and of the progress made during this period.

i. The two offices of Inspector of schools and head master of the Merkara High school, which had for some time been combined and held by one person, were separated, and a separate head master (a Cambridge Graduate) appointed to the High school. The Inspector's circle which previously included Coorg and South Canara, was extended by the addition of Malabar and the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. The designation of his assistant was changed from "Sub Deputy" to "Deputy Inspector," the pay of the post raised from Rs. 40 to Rs. 75 and a writer on Rs. 15 and a peon on Rs. 7 per mensem allowed him.

ii. The Normal school was re-modelled and raised in standard. The pay of the training master was raised from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 and the number of scholarships increased from 10 to 13.

iii. Five Government schools, 3 at Virajpet and 2 at Merkara, were converted into municipal institutions, and for their maintenance the imperial revenue known as the license fees (duty on liquors) was transferred to the municipal councils.

iv. All nad or rural primary schools, previously maintained from a local cess called the plough tax aided by Government grants equivalent to half the amount of the tax, were converted into Government institutions and the local cess became an imperial tax.

v. School-fees were, for the first time, introduced in 1886, in all rural primary schools which were free schools previous to that year. The income from fees in these schools is now over Rs. 1,500 per annum.

vi. The curriculum of studies was raised, making it correspond with that in force in the Madras Presidency, and Hygiene and Agriculture were introduced into it.

vii. Merkara was made a "centre" for the Matriculation examination of the Madras University and the various Special Test examinations conducted by the U. C. S. Commissioner, Madras.

viii. Two local examinations, the Lower Secondary and Primary, were instituted for the purpose of testing the fitness of candidates for the public service in Coorg and of regulating the promotion of boys in public schools.

ix. An attempt was made by Mr. K. M. Appiah, L. M. & S. of the Bowring Hospital, Bangalore, to reduce the Coorg dialect into writing and make it a direct subject of instruction in schools, but the scheme did not meet with success.

x. Five scholarships (2 paid from the endowment fund and 3 by Government) were established to enable students, who matriculate from the Central school, to continue their studies in arts and professional colleges in Mysore or Madras.

xi. Twelve tiled and twenty thatched school houses have been built during the last 10 years by certain Coorg gentlemen. Nearly all of them are good substantial buildings and well suited for schools.

xii. The attendance in public schools has risen by 43 per cent and the fees by 182 per cent during the last ten years.

xiii. A central depôt with 6 branch depôts have been opened for the distribution and sale of school-books, and have met a want very much felt.

xiv. The Central School Endowment fund has fallen from Rs. 3,100 to Rs. 2,100 per annum owing to the reduction of the rent of the Plantation by the Committee of Management. With the high rates now prevailing for coffee and the low rate of exchange, it is to be hoped the rent will soon rise to the former figure.

EDUCATION.

336. The year under review has seen a small but perceptible advance in the progress of education. The number of public schools has risen from 77 to 78, attendance from 4,567 to 4,830 and the fees from Rs. 8,456 to Rs. 8,844. There were also 43 private schools with 606 pupils in them against 27 schools containing 407 pupils in 1891—92.

337. Of the 4,830 pupils in public schools, 17 were Europeans and Eurasians, 141 Native Christians, 151 Muhammedans, 61 Parayas, 2,892 Coorgs, 175 Brahmins, and 1,358 other Hindus. There were 792 girls in public schools.

338. Of the number attending private schools, 228 were Coorgs. All Coorg boys above the age of 5, and twenty per cent of the girls, are under instruction.

339. The results of the public examinations were unsatisfactory as regards the Merkara High school. Only one boy succeeded in matriculating, while 5 passed the Lower secondary and 13 the Primary examination. The results of the Matriculation examination were however extremely bad in nearly every school in South India owing to a sudden raising of the standard by the University.

340. There was considerable improvement in the Virajpet Middle school. The attendance rose from 196 to 258 and the fees from Rs. 1,419 to Rs. 1,661. Four pupils passed the Lower Secondary and 13 the Primary examination.

341. The Normal school contained 10 students. None of them were sent out as teachers, the full course of training not being completed within the year.

342. In his inspection work the Inspector was aided by a Deputy Inspector who is reported to have travelled 1,895 miles and paid 212 inspection visits. The Inspector visited 60 schools and in so doing travelled 395 miles.

343. An excellent house, roofed with Mangalore tiles, was built for the girls' school at Virajpet by Mr. Nadikeri Karriappa of Karada village. The municipal canarese school at Virajpet was also provided with a house at the cost of a Jain lady of Virajpet. A fairly good house roofed with thatch was constructed at Harihara in Kiggatnad Taluk for the local school by one of the Harihara villagers.

344. The educational income during the year under review amounted to Rs. 17,119 to Rs. 17,801, the year previous. Of this Rs. 8,844 were fees, Rs. 5,697 from Plough tax, Rs. 1,865 from Plantation funds and Rs. 713 from subscriptions, donations, &c. The net expenditure by Government on the department amounted to Rs. 21,938 against Rs. 19,061 the year previous. The total cost from all sources amounted to Rs. 42,235 to Rs. 39,103 in 1891—92.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

345. Nil.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

346. Nil.

ARTS AND SCIENCE.

347. Nil.

VIII. ARCHÆOLOGY.

348. The Government of Madras informed the Chief Commissioner that it intended to depute the Superintendent of the Archæological Survey, to visit Coorg in March 1893 in connection with the inspection of ancient monuments, but this officer did not arrive till after the close of the year.

IX. MISCELLANEOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

Ecclesiastical.

349. *Church of England.*—A Government chaplain visits Merkara monthly from Mysore. The number of members of the Church of England is 210 consisting of 200 Europeans and East Indians and 10 natives. The expenditure by Government amounted to Rs. 167—4—0.

350. *Roman Catholic Church.*—The Roman Catholic Mission has churches situated at Merkara, Virajendrapet, Fraserpet, Ammatti and Suntikoppa with 2 priests. The number of members is returned at 8,467 natives and 138 others. The church at Virajendrapet receives from Government a small allowance of Rs. 240 per annum which was originally granted by the Rajas of Coorg.

351. *Basel Evangelical Mission.*—The Basel Evangelical Missionary Society have 2 churches, one at Merkara and the other at Anandapur. The number of members is 277 natives and 9 others.

STATIONERY.

352. All articles of stationery are received from the Superintendent of Stationery, Madras, on indents forwarded through the Chief Commissioner's Office.

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS.

353. *Muzarayi.*—The fixed annual grant to Hindu Muzarayi institutions, such as temples, is Rs. 13,750—15—2 in cash payments by Government, Rs. 990 in deductions made from land revenue and Rs. 9,544 in land endowment, in all Rs. 24,285.

354. Of the annual allowance, Rs. 13,140 are allotted as follows:—

1.	Onkareshwara pagoda at Merkara ..	Rs.	4,435	6	0
2.	Onkareshwara choultry	„	380	0	0
3.	Rajas' tombs	„	2,000	0	0
4.	Tavunad pagoda	„	2,320	7	5
5.	Tavunad choultry . .	„	3,956	10	7
6.	Brahmadaya at Subrammania paid at Merkara	„	48	0	0
	Total Rs....		13,140	8	0

355. The funds of these institutions having been carelessly managed, in December of the year under report, a regulation was passed by the Governor-General in Council called "The Coorg Temple Funds Management Regulation" to provide for the due application of the above allowances and of certain other monies of which the above mentioned temples and religious institutions are in receipt and possession.

356. The regulation provides for the election of a Committee of Management of 15 members. Rules have also been prescribed by the Chief Commissioner directing that the proportion of Coorgs to non-Coorgs to be elected on the committee shall be as follows :—

For Merkara and Padinalknad Taluks three Coorgs and two Hindus.

For Yedenalknad and Kiggatnad Taluks four Coorgs and one Hindu.

For Yelusavirashime and Nanjrajpatna four Hindus and one Coorg.

357. There are several institutions not brought under the regulation as yet, which are managed by the village and nad headmen, the Takkas.

358. The following are the more important of these institutions, and the amount allowed them by Government:—

Rameswara temple	400	0	0
Village temple, Padinalknad	36	0	0
Do Sampaji	32	0	0
Subrammania temple	59	0	0
Hulukodu temple	18	7	2
Village temple, Yedenalknad	6	0	0
Total....	551	7	2

359. Besides these there are religious institutions called Matts, which are Sivite temples. The more important of these are the Madapur Matt and the Abbi Matt, both of which enjoy extensive lands granted to them by the Rajas who were sivachars.

360. A sum of Rs. 54 is allowed to Muhammedan institutions in cash and land endowments.

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I. STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

FORM A.

Showing total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current fallows and stock in the district of Coorg, during the *Financial year ending 1892—93.

Presidency or Province.	Districts. Coorg.			Total.	Presidency or Province.
A 1.	Total acreage.				A 1.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1. Area according to Professional Survey ..	10,12,260	...	...	...	1. Area according to Professional Survey.
2. Deduct (a) Feudatory States ..	...	...	..	.	2. Deduct (a) Feudatory States.
2. Deduct (b) Area for which no returns exist	..	...	...	..	2. Deduct (b) Area for which no returns exist.
3. Net area by Professional Survey ...	10,12,260	...	..		3. Net area by Professional Survey.
4. Corresponding area by Village Papers ...	10,12,260	...	...	...	4. Corresponding area by Village Papers.
A 2.	Classification of Area shown in column 4 of A 1.				A 2.
1. Forests	5,46,850	..	..		1. Forests.
2. Not available for cultivation ..	2,54,594	...	...	...	2. Not available for cultivation.
3. Culturable waste other than fallow	56,466	...	..		3. Culturable waste other than fallow.
4. Current fallows	17,731	...	...	.	4. Current fallows.
5. Net area cropped during the year .	1,36,619	...			5. Net area cropped during the year.
6. Irrigated during the year from— (a) Government canals.	500	..	...		6. Irrigated during the year from— (a) Government canals.
(b) Private canals	..	..	..	..	(b) Private canals.
(c) Tanks	...	...	.	..	(c) Tanks.
(d) Wells .	..		...	...	(d) Wells.
(e) Other sources ...	.	.			(e) Other sources.
Total Area Irrigated .	500	.			Total Area Irrigated.
7. Crops irrigated. (a) Rice . .	500	.	...	..	7. Crops irrigated. (a) Rice.
(b) Other cereals and pulses ..		..	.	..	(b) Other cereals and pulses.
(c) Miscellaneous food-crops		.	..	.	(c) Miscellaneous food crops.
(d) Miscellaneous non-food crops		...	..	..	(d) Miscellaneous non-food crops.

2. Character of the Surface, 1892—93.

Nature of different tracts.	Names, area and physical description of each tract.	Where situated, in British or Native Territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals and products.
Mountains and elevated tracts.	The aspect of Kodagu or Coorg presents an entire forest, the long and narrow cultivated valleys enclosed within it, serve but to render those vast woods more striking; the whole of the eastern boundary presents a remarkable Geographic line of demarcation exhibiting an almost uninterrupted and impervious wood from the Brahmagiri Hills, till reaching the Caveri; this space is wholly uninhabited. Advancing westward the woods decrease in density, as the country improves in cultivation, and become gradually thinner till reaching the Western Ghats; the immediate summits of which, partially bare of wood, are clothed with a luxuriant herbage. South from Virajendrapet those jungles become less impenetrable, and the whole of Kiggatnad (with the exception of the Eastern boundary) including the Brahmagiri Hills, is comparatively open, at least when contrasted with the deep forests of the contiguous districts: approaching towards the North the thick umbrageous woods of the central parts give way to the date, sandal and other trees and shrubs of a more meagre soil, leaving Yelsavirshime an almost perfectly campaign tract. But a small portion of the summits of the ghats is free from jungle; their Western face presents a continued forest of immense stature, partially subsiding at some distance from their base; wood however is the unvaried feature of these regions. The Western Ghats running nearly from North to South divides this territory into two unequal portions differing in many essential particulars, the general configuration of both however, is abrupt and broken, the most prominent ridge of mountains as to height and extent, is that forming the summits of the ghats This chain is unequal in its elevation, and somewhat irregular in its direction, having a large curvature immediately at the head of the Thorikana Ghat, the ridge however experiences but little interruption in the course of 50 miles running from Subramanya on the North, to the Brahmagiri Hills on the South; towards the West it falls with great steepness, the descent from the summit to the foot being generally from 2½ to 3 miles, the first part of which is particularly rapid; to the East this chain has in many places a precipitous descent, and is generally steep, the declivity		From the situation and nature of the country a great variety in its soil necessarily will be inferred. Trees indicating in some measure the nature and quality of the soil on which they grow that of Coorg proper, covered by one continued forest, must be considered of singular fertility, the soil of most of the low hills and slopes is of a reddish firm earth with a slight gravelly mixture, (occasionally a little stony) the luxuriant foliage and stature of the trees they produce is a sufficient assurance of their fecundity. The large hills including the ridge forming the summits of the ghats, the Brahmagiri mountains, Kote Betta and a few others, are not so fortunate in this particular. Ascending from their foot, the soil becomes gradually more meagre, rough and stony as the top is approached: the summits of the greater part of those hills are devoid of wood, though not destitute of verdure, as a luxuriant pasturage succeeds to the deep woods that encompass their base. The soil of those hills can in no place be called rocky; blocks of coarse granite are occassionally to be met with on them, but those immense tables of brick or indurated stone that forms so great an ingredient in the composition of the ghats of the more northern parts, do not enter into the formation of that portion of them coming within this territory. The soil of the higher grounds of Yelsavirshime consists of a thin stratum of gravelly earth, barren and arid, producing only a few dwarfish shrubs and a tall thin grass. Descending westward from the summit of those mountains, the soil undergoes some change becoming of a darker hue and rather more per-

2. Character of the surface, 1892—93.—*(Continued.)*

Nature of different tracts.	Names, area and physical description of each tract.	Where situated. in British or Native Territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals and products.
	extending, however, but for a comparatively short distance, its length bearing no comparison with that of the western face. Innumerable ridges branch off from this range but all diminutive in proportion to the parent from which they spring; they decrease in height as they recede from this ridge, but have everywhere narrow summits, and steep declivities. Thodiyanda mole situated 13¼ miles almost directly West of Virajendrapet detaches itself in a picturesque manner from this colossal range and raises its pointed summit above all others; this beautiful hill, the most elevated in this part of the ghats, can only be viewed with effect at some distance beneath its base: its measurement is 5,682 feet above the level of the sea. Subramanya part of the same ridge are situated on the northern confines of Coorg and partly separating it from Mysore, has nearly similar claims to pre-eminence, it being only 99 feet lower; the height of these two points will convey some idea of the elevation of this chain, which, on an average, is in scarcely any place more than 4 to 800 feet below them. The Brahmagiri Range of Hills running in a direction from East to West and situated on the southern limits, constituting a formidable natural barrier between Coorg and Wynad, is the next in importance, its general height may be about 4,500 feet above the level of the sea, it consists of a table land, from the elevated plain of which detached summits rise. Devasi Betta is the highest of those being only however from 100 to 150 feet more elevated than the other peaks. The northern face of this range has a steeper ascent, and of greater length than that looking towards the southward, thus giving to Wynad the appearance of having a higher general level than Coorg. Devasi Betta is a place of pious celebrity, and has been the residence of Sanyasis for time immemorial, numerous devotees resort to the small spring at its foot from which issues the Lakshmanathirtha river, and a journey to Devasi Betta is supposed to add efficacy to this pilgrimage. Of the minor ridges, that supporting the table land upon which Madikere or Merkara lies is the most conspicuous. Nurokalnad, rising on the south eastern extremity of this chain is the highest point of it. Those ranges branching off from the stupendous mountain of Subramanya are next in consideration; running from that hill they pass along the northern boundary for a considerable distance, and are high and steep. Numberless insulated hills giving way to steep slopes, checker the surface of the country. Of these, Kote Betta is the most remarkable; this immense mountain lies nine miles nearly north of Merkara, its elevation is not greatly below that of the range of ghats, and its base occupies an immense extent of country, the summit of this hill is comparatively flat, forming a kind of waving table land, its sides alone are clothed with forest, and innumerable cultivated valleys occupy the recesses in them; almost immediately on the top of Kote Betta there is a fine reservoir of water, which in every season retains a constant supply; close to it is a rude temple dedicated to some of the numerous deities that share the homage of those mountains.		meable. It is highly fertile, nourishing a forest of immense stature. The stratum of earth is every-where steep and continue so without intermission till the foot of those hills. The soil of the valleys in the upper country is liable to some varieties, that of the northern and western parts of Coorg proper is a rich dark reddish clay, quite devoid of any stony mixture, and remarkable for its powers of production; that of the more Southern parts, particularly the Kiggatnad Taluk, is of a darker color, sometimes approaching to black having a slight mixture of sand, and nearly as remarkable for the force of activity of its vegetation. The singular fecundity for which those parts are remarkable may, in some measure, be attributed to the variety of rich vegetable matter brought down by the torrents from the high grounds in the vicinity of the cultivated lands. To this annual supply may be added their situation, which, generally enclosed in the midst of thick forests, are partially shaded by the trees which fringe their borders, which produce a temporature, and retain a moisture, eminently favorable to vegetation, the abundance of water consequent to a mountainous country producing a constant humidity. The lands retain the fertility undiminished, and crops are seldom known to fail. The cultivated lands of Yelsavirshime possess none of the fertility which characterizes that of the interior, the little barren slopes that border them are incapable of affording any vegetable substance that could invigorate their soil, which is comparatively superficial and poor, when contrasted with that of the more woody districts; it partakes, however, in common with the neighbouring country of Mysore of any ordinary share of fertility. The above character is in a great measure applicable to Nanjarajpatna. Towards this part of the eastern boundary, the luxuriance of the forest gradually ceases and leaves this district campaign. The soil consists generally of a light friable earth, the aspect is similar to that of Mysore, and it is only calculated to produce the dry grain common to that country. The soil of the valleys resembles that of the more elevated parts, but is more rich and loamy. There are no mines in Coorg. Some planters, sanguine that gold in paying quantities was to be found, a few years ago sunk shafts and sent quartz for assay, but the results obtained were not such as to encourage continuance of the operations. The chief products of both the upper and lower country are cardamoms, coffee and rice; these are the principal exports. Though well fitted from the soil of the higher grounds (which has sufficient depth and too great a declivity to admit of cultivation) there is in the upper country but a comparatively small portion of dry grain produced. Ragi, so well adopted to the hilly country from the easiness of its culture is grown only in comparatively small quantities amongst those mountains. Tobacco, nuts, yellu and yerrinda (Palma christi), plants cultivated for the purpose of making oil; some little hurali (or horse gram) not however in sufficient abundance to prevent the necessity of importation. Yelsavirshime principally produces rice; in it however and Nanjarajpatna are grown all the
Plains.	From the above enumeration of the most prominent mountains, the general character of the superficies and configuration of the country will be inferred. Covered with chains of hills of equally various elevation and direction, its aspect is greatly diversified but its general and almost invariable features are ruggedness. The whole of the western portion of the upper country lying in the vicinity of the range of ghats is abrupt and mountainous: quitting this alpine tract and approaching the eastward, the various ramifications of those hills lose themselves in the steep low ridges which insensibly subside in the undulating slopes of the most eastern parts. The aspect of Yelsavirshime is of this waving nature and though not immediately flat has a much larger portion of plain than any other part of the country. Descending the ghats, whose mountainous wall gives the upper country the appearance of an immense terrace, we find the superficies of the lower districts equally marked by those rugged asperities that distinguish the more elevated tract. Quitting those lofty ridges that descend from the range of ghats the higher acclivities give way to eminences of lesser magnitude which gradually sink into steep but low slopes infinitely varied as to shape and extent, those again are lost in the gentle undulating rocky table of which the more western parts are formed.		

2. Character of the surface, 1892—93.—*(Continued.)*

Nature of different tracts.	Names, area and physical description of each tract.	Where situated, in British or Native Territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals and products.
Forests.	The whole of Coorg proper is clothed with forest. Much of the original forest has been felled by Planters. Under the present system of coffee cultivation, however, this does not take away from the *forest* appearance of the country, as though the original trees are felled, other trees under whose shade coffee grows well have been planted and grown up. The ghat forests are however mostly untouched and contain trees of great magnitude. One or two not inconsiderable tracts exist of lands which once were forest but which more than twenty years ago were felled by planters, turned into coffee gardens, but being planted on wrong principles or for other reasons the estates failed, and are now covered by one continuous mass of impenetrable lantana.		dry grains, common to Mysore, but by no means sufficient to supply the interior. The best tobacco comes from those districts, that of the more woody parts has the character of being indifferent. This part of the country also produces a very little sugarcane. Hemp may be added to the products of the upper country, but it is only grown on the worst soil and in very small quantities. Vegetable productions are grown in great variety and abundance, the upper country appears particularly favorable to the production of esculent plants, also fruits, flowers, shrubs and garden stuffs of every kind: indeed the temperature and soil of the higher parts seems well adopted to mature those of a colder climate. Of the fruits the most remarkable are oranges of different descriptions, all of an excellent quality; they are exceedingly common as are also limes of various species, citron of an immense size, pine apples, pomegranates, pummelose or shaddock, jack, plantains, all in abundance and of a most luxuriant growth; the other fruits common in this part of India are in profusion and of a good quality. Turmeric, ginger, a little mustard and the numerous other kinds of condiments used by the natives are also found; Peas, cabbages, potatoes and other European vegetables thrive well, but are not in common use. The betel vine is found in the vicinity of all the ryots' houses, the leaf however is said to be comparatively coarse. Much is imported. Sandalwood and cardamom are the most valuable of the spontaneous productions; exclusive of them the jungles yield excellent timber, a species of wild nutmeg of good quality, the wild olive, cassia, gum trees in abundance; wild yams of great size; quantities of wild honey are found, the bees producing it are of several species. The products of these forests extend to a much larger list than is here given.
Rivers.	The waters of Coorg, divided by the ridge of ghats, fall into the sea—washing both coasts of the Peninsula, those of the upper country flowing into the Bay of Bengal, while those of the lower districts are lost in the Indian Ocean. It may generally be observed that none of the rivers of Coorg are considerable either as to breadth or depth: their supply of water however is every where generally abundant and constant; their sources lying so elevated, added to the steep declivity of the country, impels their streams with a rather rapid course. They are with the exception of the Kumaradhare, not navigable and almost wholly useless for transport of any kind, except when swelled by the periodical rains, during the continuance of which rafts might be used on them. The inequalities of the country through which those rivers shape their course, and the general height and steepness of their banks (while they are not subject to overflow) necessarily precludes the possibility of their promoting culture by a diffusion of their waters. There are no works or anicuts of any description on them, the numerous subordinate rivulets answering all the purposes of artificial irrigation. The whole of the minor streams intersecting Coorg vary only particularly in size, their general characteristics (a rather deep and rugged bed, through which alternately flows a shallow runlet, or rushes a tempestuous torrent, as influenced by the seasons) being in most other instances quite similar.		
Caveri.	The Chief rivers in Coorg are as follows: Coorg proper gives birth to the Caveri and two principal streams, tributaries to it—the Suvarnavati on the north and Lakshmanathirtha on the South, the former running for its whole extent within the country joining it, at the village of Kudigi (on the boundary) the latter continuing its course for some distance through Mysore, and fertilizing the districts on its borders unites within the parent stream at Chunchanakatte in Mysore. The rivers of Hindustan doubtless from their beneficial effects, are the supposed offspring of some divinity and their rise and confluence held in religious veneration by the Hindus; each river has its parent deity, and a wild and fanciful polytheism makes them the scene of some remarkable events connected with their theological history. The source of the Caveri does not fail to attract the devotion of the pious; it issues from amidst the recesses of the Western Ghats and the spring from which it takes its rise is fabled to have been a nymph of exquisite beauty, the daughter of one of the seven Rishis, who, while performing thapassu (or penitential devotion) dissolved into the little fountain which now is its modest and distant "tribute to the ocean": immediately on passing Bhagamandla it is joined by the Kanaki, the naiad of whose stream is, like her sister goddess, the subject of a romantic fiction. Eshwara is worshipped at the source of this river; his temple is however exceedingly small and mean. Indeed the place altogether owes its celebrity to its sanctity, and must rest its claim to distiction on its intrinsic excellence entirely devoid of architectural grandeur. If the weary devotee forms his expectations from the splendid edifices of Benares or Juggenath or the numberless other holy places, in making the pilgrimage of which this forms a stage, he will be disappointed. No remnants of antiquity decorate this interesting spot; the sacred spring is in the form of a reservoir of about ten feet square and two deep; it is enclosed amidst mountains, (those in		

2. Character of the surface, 1892—93.—*(Continued.)*

Nature of different tracts.	Names, area and physical description of each tract,	Where situated, in British or Native Territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals and products.
	its immediate vicinity are didicated to the seven patriarchs) and is surrounded by a wild and picturesque scenery. The road from Bhagamandla is nearly three miles, winding gently among the heights but has none of those monuments on it that frequently adorn the avenue leading to any remarkable place of worship: there are three temples immediately at the junction of Caveri and Kanaki, they are dedicated to the Hindu Triad. These edifices though considerably more elegant than that above, merit but little attention, the sangam or point of confluence is reckoned holy, although of greatly inferior efficacy to the source.		
Suvarnavati.	A branch of the Suvarnavati issues from the table land on which Mercara is situated; its waters however chiefly flow from Kote Bêtta and the numerous mountainous ridges and minor heights that run in every direction from this immense hill. It will not be desired particularly to enumerate the countless rivulets that contribute to swell this fine stream, as they offer no exception to the general observations that have been made.		
Dodda Hole or Lakshmana thirtha.	The Doddahole or Lakshmanathirtha is the principal channel by which the water of the southern parts are conveyed to the Caveri; the river rises amongst the Brahmagiri Hills; its source situated at the foot of this ridge is a place of pilgrimage; the little spring, however, that is the object of religious veneration, has nothing but its intrinsic sanctity and the picturesque wildness of the surrounding scenery that can recommend it to observation.		
Barri Pole.	The Barri Pole is a branch of the Brallipatam river which falls into the sea at the town of that name and is navigable for small craft as far as Illikur, a village on its banks, situated 16·6 miles from the foot of the ghats.		
Hemavati.	The Hemavati is now the only river of consequence above the ghats to be spoken of. It rises in the hilly parts of Ballam, and the waters of Coorg contribute but little to its stream. The Hemavati passes for an inconsiderable distance along the northern boundary, its bottom is sandy, and its depth little, more than three feet in the fair season, which is the only period it is fordable; the banks are steep, and like the other rivers in the interior is incapable of irrigating the country on its borders.		
	The following are minor rivers *viz:* the Nujikal, Praswani and Kumardare.		
Lakes.	Throughout Coorg there is not a lake or reservoir of any kind meriting particular observation in the more hilly parts such are quite unnecessary, and consequently unknown. Yelsavirshime and some parts of Kiggatnad, are the only places where tanks are to be found and they are exceedingly diminutive in point of size, the largest not exceeding at the utmost one quarter of a mile square, and but very few reach to this area; they are all for the purposes of irrigation, and contain for most part of the year a small quantity of water.		

3. Climate, 1892—93.

Place at which observation taken and year for which taken.	Rain-fall in inches.				Average temperature in the year.									Prevailing winds.			Remarks.
					May.			July.			December.						
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	
Merkara Meteorological Observatory 1892.	13·43	99·33	7·44	120·20	78·8	64·4	70·1	67·7	62·9	64.7	74·2	57·5	65·7	...	...	...	

I. B. POLITICAL RELATIONS.

1. Native States, 1892—93.

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed Gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of production including manufactures and mines.	Remarks.
				Nil.			

2. Native Chiefs and principal male members of their families, 1892—93.

Names of individuals, State and family to which they belong.	Present possession.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sannad authorizing adoption or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Remarks.
1. Devamaji, the sister of the late Virajendra Wodayar and widow of Chenna Basappa. She has a Jaghir in Kuyengerinad of the Padinalknad Taluk managed by her.	Draws a pension of Rs. 250 per mensem from Government.	Sudra Sivachari.	...	Can write canarese fluently.	Looks after her family affairs.	...	...	..	
2. Shome Shekhar, the only surviving illegitimate son of the late Ex-Rajah of Coorg.	Do Rs. 200 per mensem.	Do	58	Knows Karnatika	Do	No.	Yes.	Yes.	
3. Chinamma, widow of the late Bir Bhadra an illegitimate son of the late Ex-Rajah of Coorg.	Do Rs. 100 per mensem.	Do	36	Do	Do	No.	No.	Do	
4. Parvatiama, widow of the late Nunjhund, an illegitimate son of late Ex-Rajah of Coorg.	Do	Do	39	Do	Do	No.	No.	Do	
5. Jasoda Bai, a concubine of the said Nunjhund.	Do Rs. 30 per mensem.	Sudra Koeri Hindu	41	Knows Hindi.	Do	No.	Yes.	Do	Jasoda Bai's son Kodar Prasad is being educated at the Queen's College, Benares, for which an allowance of Rs. 25 per month has been sanctioned by government with effect from 13th August 1891.

I. C. CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY, 1892—93.

Name of Commissionership.	Number of Executive District.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Courts.	Average of do	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and police of all sorts.	Revenue		Remarks.
													Land.	Gross.	
Coorg.	1	6 Principal Revenue Sub-Divisions. 8 Principal Judicial Sub-Divisions.	1581·66	1,73,055	Merkara 7,034 Virajendrapet 4,447	514	33 Revenue Judges. { 1 Commissioner. 6 Subedars. 25 Parpattigars. 1 Land Record Officer 17 Civil Judges. { 1 Commissioner. 1 1st Asst. Commr. 1 2nd do do 2 Munsiffs. 6 Subedars. 6 Parpattigars.	21	25	5	Town Police 226 Rural Police 4,041 4,267	Rs. 2,66,641—15—8	Rs. 3,62,055—5—10	Rs. 9,76,996—8—11	

I. D. POPULATION, COORG, 1892—93.

District.	Inhabited houses.			Population.						Classification of population.									Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration and immigration during the year.
	No. of masonry dwelling houses.	Do of other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years. Boys.	Children under 12 years. Girls.	Total.	No. per square mile.	Christians. Europeans.	Christians. East Indian and other mixed classes.	Christians. Natives.	Coorgs.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Buddhists or Jains.	Aborigines.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.		
Coorg. Census for 1891.	Not yet available.	Do	Do	95,907	77,148	Information not yet available.	Do	1,73,055	109·41	Not available.	3,392	Not available.	32,611	1,24,234	12,665	39	114	...	Not available.	Do	English, Canarese, Coorg, Hindustani, Malayalam, Tamil, Tulu, Telugu, Mahratti and Konkani.	Migratory coolies about 50,000.

I. E. FISCAL.

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

1. Survey, Coorg, 1892—93.

Area previously surveyed.				Cost per sq. mile.			Surveyed and finally examined during 1892—93.			Cost per sq. mile.		
Trigonometrically.	Topographical. Topographically surveyed.	Topographical. Boundary demarcated and surveyed.	Revenue. Coffee estate exclusive of cancelled ones.	Trigonometrical.	Topographical, inclusive of village boundaries demarcated and surveyed.	Revenue.	Trigonometrical.	Topographical. Topographically surveyed.	Topographical. Boundaries demarcated and surveyed.	Revenue. Coffee estates, and Devarakadus, &c.	Trigonometrical.	Topographical, inclusive of village boundaries surveyed.	Revenue.
Nil.	514 villages-1,581·66 square miles.	514 villages. 1,581·66 square miles.	Completed villages 363=square miles 860·53 Coffee estates 5,913=1,11,770·45 acres=174·64 square miles. Devarakadus 878=15,506·99 acres =24·22 square miles. 2 Deductions & 78 special surveys.	Nil.	Rs. 95—7—6	Cadastral survey Rs. 95 4 11 Skeleton survey ,, 39 11 10	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	143 Villages completed =102·59 square miles.	Nil.	Nil.	Rs. 144—14—8

The average cost per square mile, though very low, appears large compared with last year's, but this is due to the season being a short one from 1st May to 1st November (when the survey was closed) of which a large portion *viz.*, from June to October were recess months.

FORM C.

2. Incidence of the Land Revenue on Area and Population in Coorg for the financial year 1892-93

District.	Nature of Tenure. Nature of Tenure.	Total area by survey less fendatories Table A1 (1) minus Table A1 (2a).	Deduct. (1) Area not fully assessed.	Deduct. (2) Area for which returns, so far as required for this Table, are not available.	Balance, i.e. fully assessed area for which returns are available. Total.	Balance, i.e. fully assessed area for which returns are available. Cultivated.	Total land revenue (excluding cesses) of district (column 2.)	Population of district (column 2)	Land revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6.)	Land revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 4(a).	Incidence of land revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (column 4). For total area.	Incidence of land revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (column 4). For cultivated area.	Population of fully assessed area	Land revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (columns 8 and 11).	Towns of over 10,000 inhabitants. No. of Towns.	Towns of over 10,000 inhabitants. Aggregate population.
1		2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Coorg...	Ryotwari.	10,12,260	9,10,504	..	1,01,756	84,025	Rs. 2,96,018-0-9	1,73,055	Rs. 1—11—4	Rs. 2,22,602-2-9	Rs. 2—3—0	Rs. 2—10—4	...	...	...	...

I. E. FISCAL.

FORM D.

3. Varieties of Tenure held direct from Government, during the financial year ending 1892—93.

Nature of tenure.	Number of Estates.	Number of Villages.	Number of Holders or Share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	No.	No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
1. Revenue payers paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. (a) Individuals under law of primogeniture. (b) Individuals and families under ordinary law. (c) Village communities						
2. Revenue payers paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 revenue. (a) Individuals under law of primogeniture. (b) Individuals and families under ordinary law. (c) Village communities						
3. Revenue payers paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100 revenue. (a) Individuals under law of primogeniture. (b) Individuals and families under ordinary law. (c) Village communities						
4. Revenue payers paying less than Rs. 100 revenue. (a) Individuals under law of primogeniture. (b) Individuals and families under ordinary law. (c) Village communities ...						
5. Peasant proprietors paying separately ..	15,297		6,792	25,664	1·67	5 11 1
6. Holders of wholly or partially revenue free tenures. In perpetuity	9,554		4,795	50,380	5·26	7 10 11
For life or lives	6		2	69	11·50	...
7. Landowners who have redeemed the revenue ...						...
8. Purchasers of waste lands ..	6,723	.	6,723	76,092	11·31	20 2 4
9. Others				...	.	...
Total	31,580	514	18,312	1,52,205	4·80	9 5 7

FORM E.

4. Register of Transfers of Landed Property during the financial year ending 1892—93.

Districts and Class of Tenure.	Number of transfers. By order of Court.	Number of transfers. By private contract or gift.	Total area transferred. By order of Court.	Total area transferred. By private contract or gift.
1	2	3	4	5
	No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.
Proprietors. Revenue paying	44	640	2,575	3,876·4
Proprietors. Wholly or partly revenue free		13	..	59·25
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer	.	.	...	...
Total	44	653	2,575	3,935·29

5. Land Revenue for 1892—93.

Description of revenue.	Revenue last year. Assessed.	Revenue last year. Realized.	Revenue this year. Assessed.	Revenue this year. Realized.	Cost of collection.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balances	No. of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.
From settled estates bearing revenue in past year.	3,04,974 12	5 1,51,324 11	3 3,05,547 12	7 1,52,246 15	2				
Settled estates added to revenue during the present year.									
Settled estates taken off revenue roll in the present year.									
Collections from Government estates	10,210 11	4 7,782 1	9 10,237 11	11 20,176 3	9	Rs. 8,127 6 10	Rs. 3,65,435 4 11	101	Rs. 2,061 14 8
Income from sale of Government estates									
Miscellaneous. Land revenue not included in the above.	38,189 12	3 31,312 0	5 36,270 7	4 20,105 4	6				
Total	3,53,375 4	0 1,90,418 13	5 3,62,055 5	10 2,01,878 7	5		Previous year 5,018 14 1 Past year (1892—93) 1,59,642 3 9 Total 1,64,661 1 10		

Causes of increase and decrease of revenue with explanation of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.					
Balance at the close of 1891—92		..	.	1,80,808	10 4
Demand for 1892—93.				3,62,055	5 10
Total .	.	.		5,42,864	0 2
Deduct collections:—					
For previous year	1,63,556	13	6		
For 1892—93	2,01,878	7	5		
Total .				3,65,435	4 11
Net ..	..	.		1,77,428	11 3
Deduct remissions				12,767	9 5
Balance on 31st March 1893.				1,64,661	1 10

II. STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A. LEGISLATURE.

1. Statement of the Acts of the Governor General in Council extended to the Province of Coorg, during the year 1892—93.

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of the Act.	Date on which extended.
Act V of 1861	...	Police Act extended to Murnad and Sunticoppa ...	Government of India Notification No. 472, dated 27th August 1892, published at page 47, part I of the Coorg District Gazette, dated 1st October 1892.
Regulation No. IV of 1892		Regulation for the management of Temple Funds in Coorg.	Extended from 15th January 1893, under Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 66, dated 19th December 1892, published at pages 1 to 3 of the Coorg District Gazette, dated 2nd January 1893.
Regulation No. I of 1893	...	A regulation to repeal obsolete enactments I of 1881 and IV of 1886 applying to Coorg.	Government of India Notification Legislative Department No. 1, dated 6th January 1893, published at page 10 part I of the Coorg District Gazette, dated 1st February 1893.
Regulation IV of 1893	...	A regulation to provide for the levy of a rate for the preparation of land record and for village service in Coorg.	Extended with effect from 1893—94, under Chief Commissioner's No. 10, dated 22nd March 1893, published at page 28 of part I, Coorg District Gazette of 1st April 1893.

2. Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of Coorg, during the year 1892—93.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of the Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why and in what state.
			Nil.		

3. Statement of Draft Bills submitted by the chief administrative authority of the Province of Coorg for the consideration of the Legislature of India, during the year 1892—93.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of the Bill.	Date, result, or present position of the proposed Bill.
		Nil.	

II. B. JUDICIAL.—(CRIMINAL.)

1. Statement showing the general result of the trial of European British subjects in the Province of Coorg in the year 1892.

Description of offence.	Number of persons accused and brought before a Magistrate.								Persons whose cases were disposed of																	No. of cases						Subsidiary Table.										
	Remaining at the close of the previous year.	Within the year. On complaint, section 191 (a) Criminal Procedure Code.	Within the year. On Police report, section 191 (b) of the Code.	Within the year. By Magistrate *suo motu*, section 191 (c) of the Code.	Within the year. On transfer from another province.	Within the year. Total.	Died, escaped or transferred to other provinces.	Number actually brought to trial.	By District Magistrate and other 1st class Magistrates. Received by transfer under section 451 B of the Code.	By District Magistrate and other 1st class Magistrates. Convicted.	By District Magistrate and other 1st class Magistrates. Acquitted or discharged.	By District Magistrate and other 1st class Magistrates. Committed. To Court of Session.	By District Magistrate and other 1st class Magistrates. Committed. To High Court.	By District Magistrate and other 1st class Magistrates. Transferred by order under section 451 B of the Code.	By District Magistrate and other 1st class Magistrates. Total omitting entries in columns 10 and 15.	By Courts of Sessions. Received by transfer under section 451 B of the Code.	By Courts of Sessions. Convicted.	By Courts of Sessions. Acquitted or discharged.	By Courts of Sessions. Transferred to High Court under section 449 of the Code.	By Courts of Sessions. Total exclusive of column 17.	By High Court. Convicted.	By High Court. Acquitted.	By High Court. Total.	Total for all Courts. Convicted.	Total for all Courts. Acquitted or discharged.	Total for all Courts. Total.	Total for all Courts. Number of persons under trial at the close of the year.	No. of cases. Brought to trial.	No. of cases. Disposed of.	No. of cases. Pending.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court for an order under section 466 of the Code.	Of those entered in column 5, number who applied under section 2, Act III of 1884, for transfer or committal of their cases.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court under section 526 of the Code for the transfer of their cases.	Of the total number of persons shown in— Column 16. Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed jury, section 451 A (1) of the Code.	Column 16. Number who did not so claim.	Column 16. Number of those in column 35(1) whose cases were transferred under section 451 B of the Code.	Column 21. Number who claimed a mixed number of Assessors, section 451, (2) of the Code.	Column 21. Number who did not so claim.	Columns 24 and 25. Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed jury, section 451 (1) of the Code.	Columns 24 and 25. Number who did not so claim.	Of cases shown in column 30. Disposed of by Magistrates. Being European British subjects.	Disposed of by Magistrates. Other than European British subjects.	Disposed of by Sessions Judges. Being European British subjects.	Disposed of by Sessions Judges. Other than European British subjects.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35						36			
																																		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Offences against the State, chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code.																																		...	...	...	...	...	...	9	7	...	...	...
Offences relating to the Army and Navy, chapter VII ...																																												
Offences against the public tranquillity, chapter VIII ...																																												
Offences by or relating to public servants, chapter IX ...																																												
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, chapter X ...	...	...	..	1	.	1	.	2	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	2	..	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...										
False evidence and offences against public justice, chapter XI ..																																												
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, chapter XII...																																												
Offences relating to weights and measures, chapter XIII ...																																												
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, chapter XIV.																																												
Offences relating to religion, chapter XV ...																																												

Offences affecting the human body, chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life ...																																
Causing miscarriage; injuries to unborn children; exposure of infants; and the concealment of births																																
Hurt ...																																
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement...																																
Criminal force and assault ...	...	..	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	2	2	...			
Kidnapping, forceable abduction, slavery and forced labor ...																																
Rape... ...																																
Unnatural offence.																																
Offences against property, chapter XVII. — Theft																																
Extortion ...																																
Robbery and dacoity... ...																																
Criminal misappropriation of property ...																																
Criminal breach of trust... ...																																
Receiving of stolen property ...																																
Cheating ...																																
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ...																																
Mischief ...	...	...	..	1	..	1	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...			
Criminal trespass .																																
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, chapter XVIII																																
Criminal breach of contracts of service, chapter XIX ...																																
Offences relating to marriage, chapter XX																																
Defamation, chapter XXI ...																																
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, chapter XXII ...	...	..	..	2	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	1	1			
Offences under special and local laws																																
Cattle Trespass Act																																
Elephants Preservation Act ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...			
Police Rules	...	.	...	1	..	1	...	1	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...			
Total.....	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	10	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	6	3	9	1	8	7	1			

II. B. JUDICIAL.—(Civil and Criminal.)

Statement showing the number of judicial divisions and the number of officers exercising appellate or original jurisdiction in the Province of Coorg on the last day of the year 1892, with the cost of tribunals.

Name of province.	Area.	Population.	Number of divisions for Courts under Chief Courts, but Superior to Chief Courts of districts.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	Total number of officers exercising original or appellate jurisdiction.					Total number of cases decided.				Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.	Remarks.
						Judges of Chief Court of province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other subordinate Courts.	Original.		Appeals.				
											Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Province of Coorg. Territory subject to the High Court. Civil ...	1,582 square miles.	1,73,055	...	1	...	1	...	1	.	13	3,586	1,110	*101	*31	*82,077—1—10	*68,245—5—9	
Criminal ..			1	1	...	1	...		...	19	2,389	19	*83	19			
Total.....																	

Grades of judicial officers.		Europeans.	Natives.
Officers exercising both original and appellate jurisdiction.	1 District Magistrate. 1 Sessions Judge. 1 Judicial Commissioner.	3	19
Officers exercising original jurisdiction only.	1 1st class Magistrate. 8 2nd class Magistrates. 10 3rd class Magistrates.		

* Includes the figures of the Judicial Commissioner's Court.

II. B. JUDICIAL.—(CRIMINAL.)

Statement of offences reported and of persons, tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offence in the province of Coorg in the year 1892.

Description of offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of persons: Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offences againt the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code									
Do relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII									
Do against the public tranquillity do VIII	11	11	12	58	39	12		7	
Do by or relating to public servants do IX									
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants .. do X	19	19	19	27	8	13	.	6	
False evidence and offences against public justice . .. do XI	23	23	23	32	3	24	1	4	1 escaped.
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps ... do XII	2	2	2	3	3		...		
Do relating to weights and measures do XIII	8	8	8	16	6	10			
Do affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals do XIV	18	15	15	28	11	17	.	.	
Do relating to religion .. do XV									
Offences affecting human body, Capter XVI. — Offences affecting life .	9	9	10	16	8	8	...	..	
Causing of miscarriage; injuries to unborn children; exposure of infants; and the concealment of births.	1	1	1	2	1		1		1 escaped
Hurt	90	79	82	215	157	37	1	20	1 died.
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ...	35	27	30	65	54	8		3	
Criminal force and assault .	386	355	370	730	590	79	.	61	
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labor .. .	5	4	4	6	4	1	1		1 escaped
Rape	4	4	4	8	6	2	.		
Unnatural offence .									
Offences against property, Chapter, XVII. — Theft	348	205	232	484	300	131	9	44	2 died, 7 escaped
Extortion .	3	..	.	.	.		.		
Robbery and dacoity	10	9	9	30	18	12	.	.	
Criminal misappropriation of property .	11	7	7	8	3	5	.	.	
Criminal breach of trust	76	39	40	59	37	18	2	2	1 died, 1 escaped
Receiving of stolen property.	13	13	14	20	9	11	..		
Cheating	14	12	13	19	13	3	1	2	1 escaped.
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property .									
Mischief .	165	127	137	217	179	16	2	20	2 escaped.
Criminal trespass .	100	71	75	148	110	36	.	2	
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII	5	5	5	9	6	...	.	3	
Criminal breach of contracts of service .. do XIX									
Offences relating to marriage . do XX	7	6	6	13	10	2		1	
Defamation . do XXI	2	2	2	3	2	1	..	.	
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance do XXII	536	469	496	818	708	79	3	28	3 escaped. In 2 cases the complainants were ordered to pay compensation
Offences under Special and Local laws.									
Police Act V of 1861 .	85	85	90	115	15	100		.	
Cattle Trespass Act 1 of 1871	48	46	47	99	68	19	.	12	
Excise Act XXII of 1881	41	40	40	50	8	42	.		
Indian Arms Act . .	3	3	3	3		3	..	.	
Vaccination Act XIII of 1880 .	11	11	11	11	11	..	.	.	
Post Office Act	1	1	1	1		1	...	.	
Elephants Preservation Act	1	1	1	1		1	.	.	
Municipal Bye-Laws . .	16	16	16	16	7	9	.	.	
Coffee Stealing Prevention Act VIII of 1878	4	4	4	6	2	4	.	.	
Forest Act VII of 1878	19	19	20	60	32	23	1	4	Escaped.
Act VIII of 1859 (Breach of Contract) . .	888	565	565	763	518	245	...	..	
Proceedings under Chapter VIII security for good behaviour .	4	4	4	11	10	1	..	.	
Possession, Chapter XII ..	2	2	2	3	2	1		.	
Indian Stamp Act . ..	3	3	3	4		3	.	1	
Total	3,027	2,322	2,423	4,177	2,958	977	22	220	

II. B. JUDICIAL.—(CRIMINAL.)

3. Statement of miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Province of Coorg during the year 1892.

Nature of Proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Proceedings against witnesses under chapter VI C and section 485 ..	1	1	1	...	
2. Proceedings under chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace ..	4	11	10	1	
3. Proceedings under chapter VIII security for good behaviour .	2	3	2	1	
4. Proceedings against local nuisances, chapter X	2	2	..	2	
5. Possession, chapter XII	9	10	6	4	
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under chapter XX, section 250	1	1	...	1	
7. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, chapter XXIII, section 332 .					
8. Contempts of Court under chapter XXXV					
9. Maintenance, chapter XXXIV					
10. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under chapter XLII					
Total.....	19	28	19	9	

4. Statement showing the general result of criminal trials in the tribunals of various classes in the Province of Coorg in the year 1892.

Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of.					Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	Remarks.
		Died, escaped or transferred to another province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted. On regular trial.	Convicted. On summary trial.	Committed or referred.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sessions Court	9	..	1	8		..	...	3	8	36	
District Magistrate's Court	387	19	200	101	31	7	29	203	18	341	
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	3,997	211	2,757	837	...	1	191	2,183	13·05	5,281	
Total .	4,393	230	2,958	946	31	8	220	2,389	12·8	5,658	

II. B. JUDICIAL—(CRIMINAL.)

5 Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various criminal tribunals in the Province of Coorg in the year 1892.

Class of Tribunal.	Persons sentenced to								Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace or securities for good behaviour	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Detail of punishment.																	Number of boys whose sentences were committed to detention in a reformatory school.
				Imprisonment.							Fined.									Imprisonment.					Whipped.			
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.			Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Court of Sessions		1		7		...	.	.	.		.	..	...	.				350 0 0			1	2	3	1				
District Magistrate's Court.	...	...	.	54	5		39	8	1		17	18	2	2	.	...	1,512 0 0	1,043 0 8	161 0 0	5	22	18	14		1	7		
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly				137	11	.	512	2			358	138	15	1	.	..	6.553 2 3	5,759 1 11	447 1 6	65	83		.			2		
Total		1		198	16		551	10	1		375	156	17	3			8,065 2 3	7,152 2 7	608 1 6	70	106	20	17	1	1	9		

NOTE.—245 persons were ordered under Act XIII of 1859 to repay advances or to perform work according to the contract.

II. B. JUDICIAL .—(Criminal.)

Part I.

5 A. Statement showing the particulars of whippings inflicted by the criminal tribunals in Coorg during 1892, under sections 2 and 3, Act VI, 1864, in lieu of other punishments.

Offence for which awarded.	Number of stripes awarded.												
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		Total.
	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
In lieu of other punishments (sections 2 and 3, Act VI, 1864.)													
1. Theft as defined in Section 378 I. P. C.													
do 379 do	..	.	1	...			5	..	.	.	...	..	6
do 380 do	.	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...		...	.	3
do 381 do	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	1
do 382 do													
2. Extortion as defined in do 388 do													
do 389 do													
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property as defined in— do 411 do													
do 412 do													
4. Lurking house-trespass as defined in— do 443 do													
5. Do by night as defined in— do 444 do													
6 .House-breaking as defined in— do 445 do													
7. Do by night as defined in— do 446 do													
8. Offence under section 14, Act III of 1880.													
Mischief, section 428 I. P. Code ...													
Total.....	...	..	1	...	3	...	6		...	...	..	...	10

II. B. JUDICIAL.—(Criminal.)

Part II.

Showing whippings inflicted in addition to other punishments, sections 3 and 4, Act VI, 1864.

Offence for which awarded.	Number of stripes. 5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
In addition to other punishments (sections 3 and 4.)							
A.—Section 3.							
1. Theft as defined in — Section 378 I. P. C.							
do 380 do							
do 381 do							
do 382 do							
2. Extortion as defined in — do 388 do							
do 389 do							
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in — do 411 do							
do 412 do							
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in — do 443 do							
5. Do by night as defined in — do 444 do							
6. House-breaking as defined in — do 445 do							
7. Do by night as defined in — do 446 do							
8. Offence under section 14, Act III, 1880							
B.—Section 4.							
1. False evidence as defined in — Section 193 I. P. C.							
do 194 do							
do 195 do							
2. False charge of unnatural offence as defined in ... — do 211 do and							
do 377 do							
3. Assault as defined in — do 354 do							
4. Rape, as defined in — do 375 do							
5. Unnatural offence as defined in — do 377 do							
6. Robbery as defined in — do 390 do							
7. Dacoity as defined in — do 391 do							
8. Attempt at robbery as defined in — do 393 do							
9. Hurt in committing robbery as defined in — do 394 do							
10. Receiving stolen property as defined in — do 413 do							
11. Forgery as defined in — do 463 do							
do 466 do							
do 467 do							
do 468 do							
do 469 do							
12. Lurking house-trespass as defined in — do 443 do							
13. Do by night as defined in — do 444 do							
14. House-breaking as defined in — do 445 do							
15. Do by night as defined in — do 446 do							
Total							

Part III.

Showing whippings inflicted under section 5, Act VI, 1864, on juveniles, for offences other than those specified in Parts I and II.

Offence.	Stripes. 5 and under. 1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	6 to 10. 1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	11 to 15. 1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	16 to 20. 1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	21 to 25. 1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	26 to 30. 1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	Total.
Section 193 I. P. C.													
,, 249 do													
,, 323 do													
,, 324 do													
,, 325 do													
,, 352 do													
,, 354 do and													
Section 5, Act VI of 1864.													
,, 376 I. P. C.													
,, 377 do													
,, 379 &c. do													
,, 471 do													
,, 431 do													
,, 448 do													
,, 451 do													
Sections 456 and 511 I. P. C.													
Railway Act IV of 1879.													
Total													

Part IV.

Showing relative number of times whipping was awarded, as compared with other punishments.

Punishments.	Number.	Remarks.
1	2	3
Total number of whippings awarded ..	10	
Total number of other punishments . ..	1,012	
Percentage of whipping . ..	·98	

II B. JUDICIAL.—(CRIMINAL.)

6. Statement showing the result of appeal and revision in criminal cases in the province of Coorg, in the year 1892.

Tribunals.	Number of persons.												Remarks.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped, transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.	Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
APPEALS.													
To Chief Magistrates of Districts	105			53		7	42		2		1	30	
,, Court of Sessions	8		3	1		1	3					7	
,, Judicial Commissioner's Court. — By persons convicted	12		10				2					32·25	
,, Judicial Commissioner's Court. — By Government from judgment of acquittal..													
Total	125		13	54		8	47		2		1		
REVISION.													
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	12		19	8					12	11		9	38 complainants on whose behalf applications for revision were made.
,, Court of Sessions			1						1		..	3	Do do do.
,, Judicial Commissioner's Court	39			23		4		7	5			33·63	
Total	51		20	31		4		7	18	11			
Grand total	176		33	85		12	47	7	20	11	1		

II. B. JUDICIAL—(CIVIL.)

7. Statement showing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the province of Coorg in the year 1892.

Class of Tribunals.	Suits for money or moveable property.	Suits under the Rent Law.						Title and other Suits.									Grand Total.	Remarks.
		Arrears of rent with or without ejectment.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	For penalties or damages or compensation for wrongful act on the part of Landlord or tenant.	For ejectment or recovery of possession alone.	All other suits under Rent Law.	Total.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for Specific Relief.	Suits to establish a right of pre-emption.	Mortgage Suits.	Suits relating to religious and other endowments.	Matrimonial Suits.	Testamentary Suits.	Other Suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Subedars' Courts	1,239	...	.	...	...	...	1.239	26	...	3	2	...	5	...	19	55	1,294	
Munsiffs' Courts	1,583	..	...	...	..	..	1,583	38	16	...	...	1	...	...	11	66	1,649	
Parpattigars' Courts	626	...	...	...	...	..	626	...	..	.	...	..	...	...	4	4	630	
1st Assistant Commissioner's Court	2	..	..	...	..	...	2	...	..	.	.	.	...	..	...	...	2	
2nd Assistant Commissioner's Court	32	.	...	...	...	.	32	6	2	..	..	.	..	...	2	10	42	
District Judge's Court...	6	...	...	...	...	..	6	3	..	..	9	.	..	1	3	16	22	
Total ...	3,488	...	...	...	...	...	3,488	73	18	3	11	1	5	1	39	151	3,639	

8. Statement showing the number and value of suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the province of Coorg in the year 1892.

Value of Suits.	Number of suits instituted in the different Courts.									Total value of suits.			Remarks.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Do Rs. 50.	Do Rs. 100.	Do Rs. 500.	Do Rs. 1,000.	Do Rs. 5,000.	Do Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			12
Parpattigars' Courts	122	508	...	...				..	..	15,556	2	11	
Subedars' Courts	166	719	399			.	..	..	10	51,538	9	3	
Munsiffs' Courts	81	461	211	771	112	...		...	13	2,70,292	5	8	
2nd Assistant Commissioner's Court .. .	..	..	.			40	..	.	2	70,277	6	8	
1st Assistant Commissioner's Court .		.	1	1	.	.		.	...	488	15	7	
District Judge's Court...	..		.			11	7	3	1	1,41,390	2	11	
Total	369	1,688	611	772	112	51	7	3	26	5,49,543	11	0	

II. B. JUDICIAL.—(CIVIL.)

9. Statement showing the general result of the trial of civil and revenue cases in the Courts of original jurisdiction in the Province of Coorg in the year 1892.

PART I.—CIVIL SUITS.

Class of Courts.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	Number of suits disposed of.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits.		Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.	Uncontested.	
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed ex-parte.	Dismissed ex-parte.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Subedars' Courts	1,386	.	236	25	366	402	9	...	.	203	54	91	5	61	42	
Munsiffs' Courts	1,883	.	151	155	216	662	12	2	...	318	81	286	18	89	36	
Parpattigars' Courts	672	.	153	11	153	236	2	..	.	58	12	47	1	54	39	
1st Assistant Commissioner's Court	3	.	..	.	.		...	...	...	1	...	2	...	85	.	
2nd Assistant Commissioner's Court	56	..	1	..	9	15	...	..	...	14	7	10	1	104	30	
District Judge's Court	24	.	2	..	2	6	..	2	.	9	1	2	1	135	27	
Total ...	4,024	.	543	191	746	1,321	23	4	..	603	155	438	26			

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES—(JUDICIAL).

Class of Courts.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	Number of cases disposed of.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases contested and uncontested.	Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.					
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed ex-parte.	Dismissed ex-parte.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Subedars' Courts	192	..	56	4	4	41	5	...	.	49	26	7	...	21—8	
Munsiffs' Courts	787	.	88	9	4	341	50	..	.	169	76	50	...	21—6	
Parpattigars' Courts	48	.	12	..	13	14	..	..	.	8	1	...	...	19—26	
1st Assistant Commissioner's Court	6	..		..	.	..	4	...	..	1	1	...	...	55—21	
2nd Assistant Commissioner's Court	67	2	14	...	2	20	..	..	...	15	12	2	...	38—21	
District Judge's Court...	75	...	11	.	..	37	8	...	..	8	5	6	...	29—28	
Total ...	1,175	2	181	13	23	453	67	...	...	250	121	65	...	...	

II. B. JUDICIAL.—(Civil.)

10. Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the province of Coorg in the year 1892.

PART I—Appeals from Decrees.

Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Decisions confirmed, Section 551 C. P. C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard ex-parte.				Contested.				Pending.	Of those, pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1882.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1st Assistant Commissioner's Court	39	..		4	.	...	..		19	3	11	1	1	.	45	..	
District Judge's Court	52	.	5	3	2	..	.	.	28	5	4	1	4	.	29	..	
Total	91		5	7	2	..	..	.	47	8	15	2	5	..	37	..	
Judicial Commissioner's Court. — Appeals from original decrees	2	...	...	..	..	...	..	.	1	..		..	1		46	..	
Judicial Commissioner's Court. — Appeals from appellate decrees	21		2		.	...	..	.	11	1	.		7	..	93·14	..	
Total	23	..	2		.	..	.	.	12	1		.	8	.	...	...	
Grand Total	114	.	7	7	2	..	..	..	59	9	15	2	13	.	...	...	

PART II—Miscellaneous Appeals.

Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Decisions confirmed section 551 C.P.C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard ex-parte.				Contested.				Pending.	Of these, pending more than three months.	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before appellate Courts.	Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1882.	Remarks.
					Rejected.	Modified.	Decreed or granted.	Remanded.	Rejected.	Modified.	Decreed or granted.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1st Assistant Commissioner's Court	9	...	.	1	..	.	.	.	2	..	2	1	3	..	34	...	
District Judge's Court	21	.		1	11	.		1	5	.	3	...	.	..	10	...	
Total	30	.		2	11		..	1	7	..	5	1	3	..	22	.	
Judicial Commissioner's Court. — Appeals from original decrees	1	..	.	.		..	..	..	.	..	1	..	..	.	50	...	
Judicial Commissioner's Court. — Appeals from appellate decrees	3	..	.	.	2	..	.	.	1	.	...	...	..	...	54·6	...	
Total	4	...		..	2	..	...	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total	34	...	..	2	13	...	...	1	8	...	6	1	3	...	...	...	

II. B. JUDICIAL—(CIVIL.)

11. Statement showing the result of proceedings of application for the execution of decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Province of Coorg in the year 1892.

Class of Courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of decree before the Courts.	Applications disposed of				Pending at the end of the year	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realized.	Number of applications.											
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.				On which the judgment debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	On which moveable property: Was sold.	On which moveable property: Was attached, but subsequently released.	On which immoveable property: Was sold.	On which immoveable property: Was dealt with under sections 305, 322 or 326, Act XIV of 1882.	On which immoveable property: Was attached, but subsequently released under section 275.	On which possession was given: Of moveables.	On which possession was given: Of immoveables.	On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected, otherwise than the preceeding columns.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CIVIL COURTS.																					
Subedars' Courts	1,127	...	256	134	579	158	1	13,664 5 5	2	28	69	283	5	9	1	...	6	...	...	...	
Munsiffs' Courts	2,423	...	356	288	1,245	534	19	68,111 12 3	23	81	154	435	30	1	27	...	18	...	...	...	
Parpattigars' Courts ...	464	3	115	28	274	44	1	3,877 2 10	...	12	25	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
1st Assistant Commissioner's Court	8	...	2	2	4	...	...	629 0 0	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2nd Assistant Commissioner's Court...	161	...	20	34	76	31	3	38,194 3 2	..	1	16	34	5	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	
District Judge's Court ...	38	1	10	6	12	9	3	16,838 12 11	...	...	2	8	2	9	...	...	2	...	...	...	
Total.....	4,221	4	759	492	2,190	776	27	1,41,315 4 7	25	122	266	873	42	19	33	...	28	...	...	...	

12. Statement showing the number and result of applications and proceedings under Chapter XX, Act XIV of 1882, in the Province of Coorg in the year 1892.

Class of Courts.	Applications for a declaration of insolvency.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Amount of creditors' claims dealt with during the year.		Gross amount of insolvents' assets realized and disbursed.		Remarks.
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another province, withdrawn, &c.	Granted: A receiver being appointed.	Granted: A receiver not being appointed.	Rejected: Penal proceedings under section 359 not being taken.	Rejected: Sentence of imprisonment being passed under section 359.	Rejected: Application being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with	Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Merkara Munsiff's Court	3	...	...	..	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Virajendrapet do	13	...	...	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2nd Assistant Commissioner's Court	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1st Assistant do	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total.....	18	...	1	3	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

II B. JUDICIAL—(CRIMINAL)

13. Statement showing the use of juries and assessors in the Criminal Courts in the Province of Coorg in the year 1892.

Classes of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed.		Established or average number of jury or assessors in each case and prescribed qualifications.	Number of accused persons in jury trials.				Number of accused persons in trials with Assessors.				Remarks.
				As to whom the Judge				As to whom the Judge			
			Tried.	Approved verdict	Did not approve of verdict.	Made reference under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code	Tried.	Agreed with all the Assessors.	Differed from one or more but not from all the Assessors.	Differed from all the Assessors.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Magistrates Courts under chapter X, C. P. C.	Jurors										
Courts of Session	Jurors / Assessors ..	3					9	*9	..		* Of these 8 were convicted and 1 acquitted.
High Court, Original (Criminal) Jurisdiction	Jurors										
	Total	3					9	9			

II. B. REGISTRATION.

14. Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration District of the province of Coorg during the year 1892—93.

Name of District.	Number of registration offices.	Registrations affecting immovable property, Book I. — Compulsory. Instruments of gift, (section 17, clause a).	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value less than Rs. 100 (sections 54 and 118 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses b and c, or section 5 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.	Instruments of perpetual lease (section 17, clause d.)	All instruments of lease (other than of perpetual lease) which have been compulsorily registered under section 17, clause d).	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Optional. Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses a and b.	Instruments of lease for one year or less (section 18, clause c) and instruments of lease exempted under the proviso in section 17.	Awards (section 17, clause i).	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immovable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total value of immovable property transferred.	Registrations affecting movable property, Book IV. — Compulsory. Instruments of gift of movable property (section 123, clause 2 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of sale, &c., of movable property, clause d, section 18.	Obligations for the payment of money, (section 18, clause f).	All other documents registered under section 18, clause f.	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of wills registered, Book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under section 24.	Number of registrations under section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers of attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees including the entries in columns 10, 19 and 26, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 28 and 29.	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	Total expenditure.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4a	4b	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Inspector General of Registration	1																																					
Coorg	8	3	539	157	483	122	1	12	1,317	7,914 4		105		2		8	4	119	93 0	26,44,320 9 0		311	76	113	500	740 4 0		2		11	26	18	29	356	8,754 8 0	1193 4 0	3,485 1 11	
Total	9	3	539	157	483	122	1	12	1,317	7,914 4		105		2		8	4	119	93 0	26,44,320 9 0	...	311	76	113	500	740 4 0		2	..	11	26	18	29	356	8,754 8 0	1193 4 0	3,485 1 11	

II. C. PRISONS.

General Summary.

Statement showing the distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Coorg during the year 1892.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
			M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.
Merkara.	Divisional Jail.	Convicts ..	75	4	79	216	14	230	291	18	309	215	12	227	76	6	82	83·83	6·20	90·03	92·40	6·49	98·89
		Under-trial.	6		6	265	13	278	271	13	284	268	13	281	3	.	3	6·57	·29	6·86			
		Civil ..	...			29	..	29	29	...	29	26	..	26	3	..	3	2·00	...	2·00			
		Total .	81	4	85	510	27	537	591	31	622	509	25	534	82	6	88	92·40	6·49	98·89	92·40	6·49	98·89
	Taluk Lock-ups.	Convicts ..	..	..	.	39	5	44	39	5	44	39	5	44	..	.	..	1·03	·08	1·11	8·9	·59	9·49
		Under-trial..	12	.	12	470	29	499	482	29	511	470	29	499	12	.	12	7·87	·51	8·38			
		Civil		.	.	..	..	.	.	.	..	..		.		.	...	...	..	..			
		Total	12	..	12	509	34	543	521	34	555	509	34	543	12	..	12	8·90	·59	9·49	8·9	·59	9·49
		Grand Total.	93	4	97	1019	61	1080	1112	65	1177	1018	59	1077	94	6	100	101·30	7·08	108·38	101·3	7·08	108·38

(JUDICIAL)—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY).

1. Statement showing the number and disposal of the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Coorg during the year 1892.

1	2	3		4		5		6																7			8				9										10		11		12		13	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		Received by transfer. A. To undergo sentence. From Jails in the Province.		From Subsidiary Jails to District Jails in the Province.		From Jails outside the Province.		B. In transit for transportation or to other Jails. From Jails in the Province.		From Jails outside the Province.		Grand Total.			Transferred to other Jails. A. To undergo sentence.		B. For transportation beyond seas, &c.		Released during the year. A. On appeal.		B. On expiry of sentence.		C. Under Remission Rules.		D. By order of Government. a. On account of sickness.		b. On other grounds.		Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Merkara Jail..	75	4	134	6	209	10	..	...	82	8	..	...	...	..	.	...	291	18	309			1	.	14	1	181	11	16	.	1		..	.			.	...	...	...	...		...		...	
2	Taluk Lock-ups ...	...	.	39	5	39	5	...	..	..		...	..	..	..	.	...	39	5	44			.	..	.	.	39	5			.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	75	4	173	11	248	15	..	...	82	8	...	...	..	..	..	.	330	23	353	...		1		14	1	220	16	16		1	.	.	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..					

(JUDICIAL)—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY).

2. Statement showing the religion, age and previous occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Coorg during the year 1892.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | 5 | | | | | | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

II. C. PRISONS—(JUDICIAL).

3. Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Coorg during the year 1892, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.

1	2	3	4																						5		
Serial Number.	Jails.	*Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.	Numbers according to length of sentence.																						Total.		
			A Not exceeding one month.		B Above one and not exceeding three months.		C Above three months and not exceeding six months.		D Above six months and not exceeding one year.		E Above one year and not exceeding two years.		F Above two years and not exceeding five years.		G Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		H Exceeding 10 years.		I Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. A For life.		I B For a term.		J Sentenced to death.				
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total.
1	Merkara Jail	A	11	2	1	..	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2	14
		B	49	5	74	4	41	1	7	..	11	1	14	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.	...	201	12	213
		C	..	...		..	3	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	.	3	...	3
		D	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of admissions.		60	7	75	4	44	1	7	..	11	1	14	1	4	...	.	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	216	14	230
	Total remaining on the 31st Dec.† ...	...	..	..	14	1	11	...	10	...	12	1	15	1	13	3	1	...	...	.	.	..	..	...	76	6	82
2	Taluk Lock-ups ..	B	39	5		.	...	..	..	.	...	...	.	...	...		..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	39	5	44
	Total of admissions.	.	...	...	...	..		..	...	...	..	...	.	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	...
	Total remaining on the 31st Dec.		...	..	...		.	...	..	..	...	.	..	.	.	...	..	.	...	.	..	...	...	.	...	...	...
	Grand Total. of admissions	.	99	12	75	4	44	1	7	...	11	1	14	1	4	...	.	.	1	.	..	..	...	..	255	19	274
	Grand Total. of remaining on 31st December		...	...	14	1	11	...	10	...	12	1	15	1	13	3	1	..	.	.	..		...	...	76	6	82

*A—Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.
B—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.
C—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.
D—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.
†Classes A. B. C. D. should be amalgamated for this total.

4. Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails during the year 1892, who had been previously convicted.

1	2	3			4									5			6					
Serial Number.	Jails.	Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted. A Once.		B Twice.		C More than twice.		D Total.			Ratio per cent of column 4 D to column 3.			Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age (Section 399 of the Criminal Procedure Code.) A Number admitted during the year.			B Number previously convicted.		
		M	F	Total.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.
1	Merkara Jail..	216	14	230	7	.	2	...	..	...	9		9	4·16	...	3·91	5	..	5	...	...	..
2	Taluk Lock-ups	39	5	44	..	...	..	..	.		..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Total	255	19	274	7	.	2	..	...	...	9	...	9	4·16	.	3·91	5	...	5	..	...	...

5. Statement showing the escapes and re-captures of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Coorg during the year 1892.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7		
Serial Number.	Jails.	Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1891 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	Escaped during the year. A From inside the Jail.	B From outside the Jail.	C Total.	Re-captured during the year. A Of those who escaped in previous ten years.	B Of those who escaped during the year.	C Total.	Remained uncaptured. A Of previous years	B Of the year.	C Total.	Unexpired portion of sentence of those who escaped during the year. A Under one year.	B Above one and under seven years.	C Above seven years.
1	Merkara Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Taluk Lock-ups	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

II. C. PRISONS—(JUDICIAL).

6. Statement showing the offences committed by the Convicts, and the punishments inflicted on them, in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Coorg during the year 1892.

1	2	3	4	5					6	7												8	9	10	11	12	13
				Offences dealt with by Superintendents.						Punishments inflicted by Superintendents.																	
										Minor.						Major.											
				a	b	c	d	e		a	b	c	d	e	f	a	b	c	d	e	f						
Serial Number.	Jails.	Daily average population.	Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts.	Relating to work.	Relating to prohibited articles.	Relating to assaults mutiny and escapes.	All other breaches of jail rules.	Total.	By Criminal Courts.	Warnings.	Penal diet.	Separate and solitary confinement.	Hand cuffing and link fetters.	Other punishments.	Total.	Separate cellular & solitary confinement.	Penal diet with solitary confinement.	Fetters.	Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.	Total.	Grand total of punishments.	Ratio of column 7f to column 3.	Ratio of column 8f to column 3.	Ratio of column 9 to column 3.	Ratio of column 8d to column 9.	Serial Number.
1	Merkara Divisional Jail.	90·03	.	8	8	...	15	31		5	12	2	.	11	30	...	1	.	.	..	1	31	33·32	1·11	34·43	...	1

8. Statement showing the employment of Convicts as Prison Officers in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Coorg during 1892.

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8
Serial No.	Jails.	Average number of Convicts.		Average number employed as Prison Officers.		Ratio per cent. of column 4 to column 3.		Total number employed as Prison Officers.		Number of reductions or other punishments.		Remarks.
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	Merkara Jail ..	83·83	6·20	3·43	1·00	4·09	16·13	5	1	1	...	
2	Taluk Lock-ups	1·03	·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total.....	84·86	6·28	3·43	1·00	4·09	16·13	5	1	1	...	

II. C. PRISONS.—(JUDICIAL.)

9. Statement showing the Scales of Diet in force in the Jails of Coorg during the year 1892.

1	2	3	4
Diet scale of labouring prisoners.	Diet scale of non-labouring prisoners.	Punishment diet scale.	Note of any change effected in diet scales during the year.
Merkara Divisional Jail ...	Detailed statements of all the diet scales in use are attached.		
Taluk Lock-ups	East Indian convicts at 6 annas per diem and natives at 2 lbs. rice and 3 pies a day.		

Diet Scale for all classes of Native Convicts in use in the Merkara Divisional Jail.

Articles.	For men sentenced to more than 3 months' rigorous imprisonment.							For men sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 3 months and under.							Simple, women and under-trial.							Juvenile Prisoners.						
	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Rice ...	...	12	..	12	...	12	.	..	12	...	.	..	12	...	...	.	...	..	...	..	20	..	10	...	.	...	10	.
Ragi ...	26	13	26	13	26	13	26	24	12	24	24	24	12	24	20	20	20	20	20	20	...	20	10	20	20	20	10	20
Dal or ballar...	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Meat (with bone) ...	...	4	..	4	...	4	..		4	..	..	..	...	...	...	4	.	..	...	4	.	..	3	..	...	...	3	...
Tyre ...	...	8	...	8	.	8	..	...	..	.	..	.	.	.	..	8	.	...	...	8	...	...	5	...	.	...	5	...
Gingelly oil ..	...	1/4	...	1/4	.	1/4	3/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	...	1/16	1/16	1/16	...	1/16	1/16
Ghee ...	3/8	...	3/8	...	3/8	...	..	...	...	...		..	.	..		..	..	...	..	..	...	1/8	..	.	..	1/8	...	...
Tamarind ...	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	3/8	3/8	3/8	3/8	3/8	3/8	3/8
Salt ...	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4	5/8	5/8	5/8	5/8	5/8	5/8	5/8	5/8	5/8	5/8	5/8	5/8	5/8	5/8	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
Curry powder.	3/8	3/8	3/8	3/8	3/8	3/8	3/8	5/16	5/16	5/16	5/16	5/16	5/16	5/16	5/16	5/16	5/16	5/16	5/16	5/16	5/16	5/16	5/16	5/16	5/16	5/16	5/16	5/16
Onions ...	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
Garlic ...	1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16	1/32	1/32	1/32	1/32	1/32	1/32	1/32	1/32	1/32	1/32	1/32	1/32	1/32	1/32	1/64	1/64	1/64	1/64	1/64	1/64	1/64
Vegetables ...	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Firewood ...	1½ or 2 lbs. daily.							1½ or 2 lbs. daily.							1½ or 2 lbs. daily.							1½ or 2 lbs. daily.						

Men who do not get meat to get 4 oz. of dal and 8 drams of ghee on meat days.
2 drams of salt to be issued powdered and eaten when sprinkled over the food.

Men who do not eat meat to get 3 oz. of dal and 8 drams of ghee on meat days.

Diet Scale for European and Eurasian Prisoners in use in the Merkara Divisional Jail.

Articles.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Bread	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Meat	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Rice	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Vegetables	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Salt	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Onions	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Curry powder	1/8	...	1/8	...	1/8	..	...
Pepper	...	1/8	...	1/8	...	1/8	1/8
Dhall flour	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Wheat	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	3/4	..	...	...	..	...	...
Ghee	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
Tamarind	1/8	...	...	...	...	...	1/8
Lime pickle	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Sugar	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Coffee	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Milk	¼ Pint daily.						
Firewood	2 lbs. ,,						

Remarks.

Medium labouring diet—oz.
12 bread.
8 meat.
8 vegetables.
Other ingredients are the same.

Non-labouring, under-trial diet—oz.
12 bread.
6 meat.
8 vegetables.
Other ingredients are the same.

To females
Full diet 12 oz. bread.
8 ,, meat.
Medium 12 oz. bread.
6 ,, meat.

II. C. PRISONS.

Scale for Hospital Diet in use in the Merkara Divisional Jail.

No.	Classes of diet.	Rice.	Ragi.	Dal.	Meat.	Gingely oil.	Ghee.	Tamarind.	Salt.	Curry powder without chilly.	Onions.	Garlic.	Vegetables.	Pepper.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tyre.	Sojee.	Sugar.	Bread.	Firewood.
		lb oz	lb oz	lb	oz lb oz	lb oz	oz	lb oz	oz	lb oz	dr oz dr	oz dr	lb oz	dr	oz	seer	seer	oz dr	oz dr	lb oz	lb
1	Spoon... Porridge ...	12	4		1	4		¼	5/16		2	4	½	6		¼	¼	2	1		
	Spoon... Rice ...	1			1	4		¼	5/16		2	4	½	6		¼	¼	2	1		
2	Milk and rice ...	1														½			1		
3	Sore mouth ...	12	4		1		½		¼			2	½	8	¼	¼				8	
4	Ordinary rice or Ragi diet	1 4 /	1 4		3	4	¼	¼	½		5	8	1	6			1/5				
5	Malagatanny and rice ...	1					¼		½		4	8	1								
6	Conjee diet ...	1							½												

FINANCIAL.

10. Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Coorg during the year 1892, excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations or repairs.

1	2	3				4				5				6				7						8				9				10	11		
Serial Number.	Jails.	Average number of prisoners.				Rations.				Establishment.				Police Guard.				Hospital Charges.						Clothing.				Contingencies				Grand Total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.		
						A	B			A	B			A	B			A	B			C		A	B			A	B						
		Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners.			Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength			Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength			Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength			Cost per head of average number sick.		Total Cost.	Cost per head of average strength			Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength						
						Rs.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	As.	P.
1	Merkara Jail ..	90·63	6·86	2·00	98·89	6,164 4 2	63	9	11	2,616 1 0	26	7	3	1,474 6 6	14	14	6	478 0 6	4	13	4	102	9	0	506 11 6	5	10	0	763 3 5	7	11	5	12,002 11 1	121	5	11
2	Taluk Look-ups.	1·11	8·38		9·49	446 10 11	47	1	1	..	..			.	.			.				.		.	.			8 4 0		13	10	454 14 11	47	15	.
	Total.....	91·74	15·24	2·00	108·38	6610 15 1	110	11	0	2,616 1 0	26	7	3	1,474 6 6	14	14	6	478 0 6	4	13	4	102	9	0	506 11 6	5	10	0	771 7 5	8	9	3	12,457 10 0	169	4	11

11. Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails of Coorg during the year 1892 (excluding cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations, or repairs,) compared with the expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years.

1	2	3				4				5				6				7				8											
Serial Number.	Jails.	Cost of rations per head of average strength.				Cost of establishment and police guard per head of average strength.				Cost of all hospital charges per head of average strength.				Cost of clothing per head of average strength.				Cost of contingencies per head of average strength.				Total cost per head of average strength.							
		1889	1890	1891	1892	1889	1890	1891	1892	1889	1890	1891	1892	1889	1890	1891	1892	1889	1890	1891	1892	1889	1890	1891	1892				
		R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A
1	Merkara Jail ...	41 9	44 10	46 7	63 9	41 2	41 4	42 10	41 5	0 8	4 2	4 4	13 3	14 7	11 5	7 5	10 8	7 9	1 6	13 7	11 9	4	14 105	1 105	2 121	5			

II. C. PRISONS.—(FINANCIAL.)

12. Statement showing the employment of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Coorg during the year 1892.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7													8	9		
Serial Number	Name of Jail.	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	Average number employed on working days.													Number of prisoners hired out to Municipalities, private individuals or departments other than the P. W. Department.	Ratio per cent on column 4 of those employed on working days as		
						A	On prison duties.					On Jail buildings.				K	L					
							B	C	D	E	F	Additions and alterations.		New Jails.								
												G	H	I	J							
						On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in Jails, *e. g.*, wheat grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public works Department.	Manufactures.	Public Works.	Public Works (*vide* H. D—J. Circular No. 19. 1200, dated 12th September 1884. Other extra-mural labour.		Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (7 K).
1	Merkara Jail	·72	72·18	4·66	...	...	4·43	12·57	1·80	7·56	9·54	...	...	..	...	42·48	..	.	1,556	6·13	17·41	58·85
2	Taluk Lock-ups ...	...	1·11	...		...	..	...	...	...	..	..	.	..	..	...	..	...	.	..	...	...
	Total.....	·72	73·29	4·66	...	..	4·43	12·57	1·80	7·56	9·54	..	...	..	...	42·48	.	...	1,556	6·13	17·41	58·85

13. Statement showing the net cash earnings of Convicts sentenced to labour in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Coorg during the year 1892.

1	2	3	4	5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14
Serial Number.	Name of Jail.	Average number sentenced to labour.	Average number employed on jail manufactures.	Cash balance on manufacturing account in hand on the 1st January 1892.		Cash drawn on manufacturing account during the year.		Total.		Paid into treasury on manufacturing account.		Cash balance in hand on manufacturing account on the 31st December 1892.		Total.		Cash earnings (being total of column 10 less total of column 7).		Average earning per head calculated on column 3.		Average earning per head calculated on column 4.		Remarks.
				Rs.	A	Rs.	A	Rs.	A	Rs.	A	Rs.	A	Rs.	A	Rs.	A	Rs.	A	Rs.	A	
1	Merkara Jail ..	72·18	42·48	.	...	5,353	15	5,353	15	10,950	3	...	.	10,950	3	5,596	4	77	8	131	11	
2	Taluk Lock-ups.	1·11	...	.		..	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...		..	...	...	...	
	Total	73·29	42·48	.	.	5,353	15	5,353	15	10,950	3	...		10,950	3	5,596	4	77	8	131	11	

14. Statement showing the net cost of the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Coorg during the year 1892.

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9
Serial Number.	Name of Jail.	Total cost of maintenance (column 10, Statement X).		Average cost of maintenance per head (column 11, Statement X).		Total cash earnings (column 11 of Statement XIII).		Average cash earnings per head of average strength.		Net cost to Government (column 3 minus column 5).		Average net cost per head of average strength (column 4 minus column 6).		Remarks.
		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	
1	Merkara Jail	12,002	11	121	5	5,596	4	56	9	6,406	7	64	12	
2	Taluk Lock-ups	454	14	47	15	...	...	...	...	454	14	47	15	
	Total... ..	12,457	9	169	4	5,596	4	56	9	6,861	5	112	11	

II C. PRISONS.—(VITAL).

15. Statement showing the sickness and mortality among Prisoners of all classes in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Coorg during the year 1892.

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10			11		
Serial Number.	Jails.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into Hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of Hospital.			Deaths from fevers.			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.		
		M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.
1	Merkara Jail. Convicts	96	5	101	83·83	6·29	90·03	100	4	104	105	6	111	4·51	·13	4·64	2		2				2		2			
	Under-trials	11	3	14	6·57	·29	6·86	16	1	17	2		2	·02		·02	1		1	1		1						
	Civil Prisoners	6	3	9	2·00		2·00	3		3																		
	Total	113	11	124	92·40	6·49	98·89	119	5	124	107	6	113	4·53	·13	4·66	3		3	1		1	2		2			

1	2	12														
Serial Number.	Jails.	Ratio per mille of average strength.														
		A			B			C			D			E		
		Of admissions into Hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of Hospital.		
		M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.
1	Merkara Jail. Convicts	1252·53	967·74	1232·92	53·79	20·96	51·53			...	23·85	...	22·21	23·85		22·21
	Under-trials	304·41		291·54	3·04	...	2·91			...	152·20	...	145·76	152·20	...	145·76
	Civil Prisoners				...		...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1158·00	924·49	1142·68	49·03	20·03	47·12			...	32·46	...	30·33	32·46	...	30·33

16. Statement showing the admissions and deaths from the chief diseases among the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Coorg during the year 1892.

1	2	3																						4							
Serial Number.	Jails.	A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K		Ratio of admissions and deaths per mille of average strength from—							
		Small-pox.		Intermittent fever.		Remittent & continued fever.		Other fevers		Cholera.		Scrofula and Phthisis Pulmonalis.		Anæmia and general debility.		Respiratory diseases.		Dysentery & diarrhœa.		Jaundice.		Ulcers and boils.		Intermittent fever.		Remittent & continued fever.		Cholera.		Dysentery & diarrhœa.	
		A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D
1	Merkara Jail	..	..	26	...	5	..	1	...	..	..	...	...	3	..	27	...	38	2	...	..	.	...	288·79	...	55·53	...	...	...	422·08	22·21
2	Taluk Lock-ups	.	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	..	26	...	5	..	1	...	..	..	...	...	3	...	27	...	38	2	...	...	...	...	288·79	...	55·53	...	...	...	422·08	22·21

II. C. PRISONS.—(VITAL.)

17. Statement showing the mortality according to age, among the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Coorg during the year 1892.

1	2	3						4						5						6						7					
Serial Number.	Jails.	Under 16 years.						16 to 40.						40 to 60.						Over 60.						Total.					
		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of death per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Merkara Jail	1·15	...	...	...	...	...	61·99	6·20	2	...	32·26	..	20·01	...	...	...	...	...	·68	...	...	...	...	...	83·83	6·20	2	...	23·85	...
2	Taluk Lock-ups.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	1·15	...	...	...	...	...	61·99	6·20	2	..	32·26	..	20·01	...	...	..	...	...	·68	...	...	...	...	...	83·83	6·20	2	...	23·85	...

18. Statement showing the mortality among the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Coorg during the year 1892, according to length of time passed in Jail.

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8		
Serial Number.	Jails.	Under 6 months in jail.			From 6 to 12 months.			From 1 to 2 years.			From 2 to 3 years.			From 3 to 7 years.			Above 7 years.		
		Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
1	Merkara Jail ..	23·83	2	83·92	18·76	..	...	15·21	...	...	11·63	...	...	12·42	...	...	8·18	...	...
2	Taluk Lock-ups ...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	23·83	2	83·92	18·76	...	...	15·21	...	...	11·63	...	...	12·42	...	...	8·18	...	...

19. Statement showing particulars regarding Prisoners under trial in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Coorg during the year 1892.

1	2	3		4		5			6			7			8			9		10		11		12		
Serial Number.	Jails.	Number remaining at the close of previous year.		Number received.		Total.			Average daily number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1892.		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total.
1	Merkara Jail	6	...	265	13	271	13	284	6·57	·29	6·86	179	11	190	88	2	90	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	3
2	Taluk Lock-ups.	12	...	470	29	482	29	511	7·87	·51	8·38	386	25	411	64	4	68	18	...	...	...	2	...	12	...	12
	Total.....	18	...	735	42	753	42	795	14·44	·80	15·24	565	36	601	152	6	158	18	...	...	...	3	...	15	...	15

II. C. PRISONS.

Statement A, showing the nature and amount of accommodation for each class of prisoners in the Jails of Coorg at the close of the year 1892.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Serial Number.	Name of Jail.	Description of accommodation.	Number of prisoners who could be accommodated on 31st December 1892, in the part of the Jail devoted to—														Superficial area per prisoner within enclosing wall in square yards in the enclosure to which the prisoners are ordinarily confined.	Spent on Jail buildings during the year.		Remarks.
			Hospital.		Simple prisoners.		Civil prisoners.		Under-trial.		Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand Total.		By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F								
1	Merkara' Divisional jail, accommodation calculated at 36 square feet of superficial area and 648 cubic feet of capacity per prisoner in association.	Cells ...		.	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	6	6	282 square yards.			
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ..	14	...	4	...	6	3	11	3	4	...	3	5	85	138				
		Do without ...	..	...	..	..	...	...	.	...	...	.		.	.	..				
		Total ...	14	...	4		6	3	11	3	4	..	3	5	91	144				
		Total average population	...	...	·72	...	2·00	...	6·57	·29	...	..	1·15	6·20	81·96	98·89				

Statement B, showing the condition of the Prisoners discharged from the Jails of Coorg during the year 1892.

1	2	3	4	5					6					7
Serial Number.	Jails	Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in Jail.	Number who had gained weight.					Number who had lost weight.					Remarks.
				a	b	c	d		a	b	c	d		
				Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.	Total.	Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.	Total.	
1	Merkara Jail .	227	99	43	40	12	...	95	11	20	1	1	33	

(Form to be used by Superintendents of Jails.)

Statement C, Annual return showing the working of the mark system to be submitted by Superintendents of Jails.

1	2											3										4
Names of all convicts released during the year who were granted remission or gratuity for marks earned by industry (with or without special marks.)	Amount of remission in days gained by each convict entered in column 1 according as he was— Sentenced to—										Amount of gratuity earned by each convict entered in column 1 according as he was— Sentenced to—										Remarks.
	One year exactly.	Not exceeding 2 years	Not exceeding 3 years	Not exceeding 4 years	Not exceeding 5 years	Not exceeding 6 years	Not exceeding 7 years	Not exceeding 8 years	Not exceeding 9 years	Not exceeding 10 years	Exceeding 10 years.	One year exactly.	Not exceeding 2 years	Not exceeding 3 years	Not exceeding 4 years	Not exceeding 5 years	Not exceeding 6 years	Not exceeding 7 years	Not exceeding 8 years	Not exceeding 9 years	Not exceeding 10 years	Exceeding 10 years.	
Ibrahim Saib ..		55	..		..	...	..	...	..	..	.		0 5 4										
Subba Charry		66	..		..	..	.	.	...	.		.	0 7 3										
Imam Shah	.	64	.	.	.		.	.	.	.			0 8 0										
Thimma		71	...	.	..	..	.	.	.	.			0 8 6										
Jogi	.	69		.	..	...	...	...	...	...	..		0 8 6										
Karriah	.	57	.	...	..	..	.	.	.	.	..	..	0 6 9										
Rajah Maistry	..	.	125	.		..	.	..	.	.	...	...	...	1 4 0									
P. Anniah...	..	..	130	..	...	...	...	.	..	...	..		...	1 2 2									
Nanjiah	...	.	69		..	...		.	.		.	...	..	0 8 3									
Doode Gowda	..	...	...	159	...	..	...	..	.	.	..	..	...	...	1 6 11								
Karriah	..	.	...	171	..		...	...	..		..	.	...	...	1 8 11								
Perumaloo	..	.	..	191		...	..	..	...	.		...	.	..	1 12 0								
G. Pootha... ...	...	...	..	..	251	..	.	.	.	.	..	...	...	..	...	2 7 4							
G. Thimapoo ..		.		...	254	...	..	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	2 6 3							
P. Poothia	.	..	..	...	255		.	..	.	.	..	..	...	...	...	2 5 2							
B. Thimapoo ...	...	..	...	.	253	...	.	...	.	.	.	..	...	.	...	2 8 6							
Total..		6	3	3	4	.	...	...	.	.	...	...	6	3	3	4							

II. C. PRISONS.

(FORM TO BE USED BY INSPECTORS GENERAL.)

Statement C, showing the working of the mark system during the year 1892.

1	2	3	4										5										6										7	8	9
Serial Number.	Jails.	Number released during the year who came under the mark system for industry, but failed to gain remission.	Number of convicts released during the year who gained remission under the mark system. Sentenced to—										Maximum remission in days gained by any convict released during the year. Sentenced to—										Average remission gained by the convicts entered in column 4. Sentenced to—										Maximum gratuity earned by any convict released during the year.	Average gratuity earned by the convicts entered in column 4.	Remarks.
			Two years exactly.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Do 4 years.	Do 5 years.	Do 6 years.	Do 7 years.	Do 8 years.	Do 9 years.	Do 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	Two years exactly.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Do 4 years.	Do 5 years.	Do 6 years.	Do 7 years.	Do 8 years.	Do 9 years.	Do 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	Two years exactly.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Do 4 years.	Do 5 years.	Do 6 years.	Do 7 years.	Do 8 years.	Do 9 years.	Do 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.			
1	Merkara Jail ...	...	6	3	3	4	.	...	...	..	...	..	71	130	191	255	...	..	..	..	..	.	63¾	108	173¾	253¾	..	..	...	..	...	...	2 8 6	1 4 2	

II. C. PRISONS.

Statement D, showing the nature of the crimes for which convicts were imprisoned.

1	2																						3		
Sections of Penal Code classified.	Convicts admitted to jail during the year 1892, under sentence not exceeding—																						Total.		
	A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I				J				
	One month.		Above one and not exceeding 3 months.		Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years		Above five years and not exceeding ten years		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. A For life.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. B For a term.		Sentenced to death.				
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total
Negligently suffering a prisoner to escape	1																						1		1
Abstructing a public servant in the discharge of his public functions	1																						1		1
Fabricating false evidence			3		1		1																5		5
Giving false evidence					1		1		1		1												4		4
Escaping from lawful custody			1						1														2		2
Murder											1						1						2		2
Using criminal force			3																				3		3
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder									1		1												2		2
Assault	7		7																				14		14
Causing hurt by a dangerous weapon					1		1					1											2	1	3
Wrongful confinement					3																		3		3
Taking away a married woman	1																						1		1
Rape											2												2		2
Theft	20	2	9		15	1	1		1														46	3	49
Theft in a building	4		8	1	8		2		1														23	1	24
Theft by a servant	2	1	2	1	6				3	1													13	3	16
Lurking house-trespass and house-breaking			2		2				2		8												14		14
Criminal breach of trust	3	1	3	1	2																		8	2	10
Criminal breach of trust by a servant											1												1		1
Dacoity									1				4										5		5
Robbery			1		1																		2		2
Receiving stolen property	1	1	3		1		1																6	1	7
Cheating	1																						1		1
Mischief by killing an animal			1																				1		1
Breach of Contract	12	2	26	1	1																		39	3	42
Section 34 of Police Rules	2																						2		2
Setting fire to a reserved forest	1																						1		1
Section 39 of Excise Act	1																						1		1
Possessing a gun without a license	1																						1		1
Voluntarily causing hurt	2		6		2																		10		10
Total	60	7	75	4	44	1	7	...	11	1	14	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	216	14	230

II. C. PRISONS.

Statement showing the number of cases in which fetters were imposed on prisoners in the Merkara Divisional Jail during the year 1892.

Nature of cases in which fetters were imposed or worn.	Length of time for which fetters were imposed or worn.											
	Under 1 month.		One to three months.		Three to six months.		Six to twelve months.		Over 12 months.		Total.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
PART I.												
As a punishment for offences against prison discipline ...												
(1) By order of a Magistrate..												
(2) By order of the Jail Superintendent ...	Nil.											
PART II.												
For safe custody												

APPENDIX.

Statement showing the number of habitual offenders admitted into the Merkara Divisional Jail for the year 1892.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Serial No.	Jails.	Number of convicts admitted during the year.	Number of convicts in column 3 identified as habitual offenders before conviction, and whose previous convictions appear in the record of proceedings at the trial.	Number of convicts in column 3 not so identified, and whose previous convictions did not so appear, but who were, after arrival in Jail, identified by the Jail officials as having been previously convicted.	Number of convicts who confessed themselves to be habituals.	Total number of habituals.
1	Merkara Jail ...	230	1	8	...	9

II D.

PART

Return of Cognizable Crime for

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases. Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Investigated by Police. *Suo motu.*	By order of Magistrate on complaint. or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by police in column 7. A: Ending in conviction.	B: Ending in acquittal or discharge.	C: Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases investigated.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...																	
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ...																	
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c. ...																	
		Total.....																	
		Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.																	
2	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.		..					.	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471 .. .	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes .	2	...	...		2	...	..			..			..	.	...	...	...
4	212 to 216 ..	Harbouring an offender ..	...	...	..			.	.			..			..	..	...	...	...
5	224 to 226 .	Other offences against public justice	...	...	.	.	..	..	.	..		.	.				.	.	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158...	Rioting or unlawful assembly .	12	1	..	3	9	5	75	55·55	9	.	.	3	4	5	33·33	42·85	...
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	..			...			.	.						..		...	...
		Total	14	1	.	3	11	5	64·28	45·45	9	...		3	4	5	33·33	42·85	...
		Class II.—Serious Offences against the person.																	
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder by thugs ..	.	...	..	.			.	.				...		.	...	...	...
9		Murder „ dacoits	..	...	..		...	..		.					.	...	...	...	...
10		Murder „ robbers .	..	...	...		..	...	..	..	..			..	.	...	...	...	...
11		Murder „ poison	..	...	..		.	.	.	.	.	..			.	...	..	...	...
12		Other murders	1	...	.	1	2	2	100	100	1	..	.	2		..	100	100	...
13	307	Attempts at murder .. .	.			.	.	.	..		.	..		...		...		...	...
14	304, 308... ...	Culpable homicide	7	1	...	.	5	4	71·43	80	5	..	.	4	1	.	80	80	...
15	376	Rape	4	...	..		4	1	25	25	1	...	..	1	.	..	100	100	...
16	377	Unnatural offences ..	...	..	..		..		..	.	.	.	.		.		...	...	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	1	...	..		1	..	100	...	1	.			1	...	...	...	...
18	305, 306, 309 ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	2	..	..	.	2	1	50	50	1	..	.	1	...	...	100	100	...
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	2	...	..		2	2	100	100	2	..		2	.	...	100	100	...
20	325, 326, 335 ..	Grievous hurt .	1	...	...		1	1	100	100	1	..		1	.	...	100	100	...
21	328	Administering stupifying drugs to cause hurt	...	...	...		..	...	..	..	..	...		...	..	...	..	...	...
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ..	...	...	.	..			..			.	.		...	...	..	...	...
23	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon .	45	3	.	2	36	15	40	41·66	18	...	..	3	12	5	16·66	20	...
24	363 to 369 ..	Kidnapping or abduction .	6	...	..	..	5	1	83·33	20	5	...	.	1	4	..	20	20	...
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion . ..	4	1	...	...	3	2	75	66·66	3	...	..	2	1	..	66·66	66·66	...
26	372. 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	...	...		...	..	.	..		...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves .	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	.	..	..	..		.	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft, or wrongful confinement.	10	1	...	1	9	3	80	33·33	8	..	...	3	5	1	37·5	37·5	...
29	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ..	...	...	...		..	...	...	.	.	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.....	83	6	..	4	70	32	55·42	45·71	46	..		20	24	6	43·47	45·45	...

POLICE.

I.

the year 1892, in the province of Coorg.

Cases disposed of under section 247 C. P. C.		Persons.																				Property.					
A. When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	B. When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.	Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year. Arrested by police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	Total of columns 19 to 22.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good behaviour.) By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, e. g., died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year. Before appearing before a Magistrate. In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
18a	18b	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
...	...	..	..	.	.				.	.	..	.	.	..						..								
...	...	.	.	...	3	3			..	3	3	..	..	.						..	.							
..	..		..	..	.				.			...			.			.	..		.							
...	...			..								..						.		...								
...	...	12	.	45	6	63	1	4	8·88	58	15	..	12	.	7	15·55	13·46	..	...	...	31							
.	...	.			..					.	.							..		.								
...	..	12	.	45	9	66	1	4	8·88	61	18		12		7	15·55	13·46				31							
...	...	...	..	..		..	.			.	.		...	..		.	..			.								
...	...	.	.	.			.	.			.		.		.	...	.											
...	...	..	.	.		.	..			.	.		.	..	..	...	..		..									
...	...	..	.					..	..				...							...								
...	...	1		1	.	2	.	.	.	2		.	.	2	2	100	100			...								
...	...	.	.	...	..							...	.						.	.								
...	...	..	...	13	.	13		.		13	9	..	4	.	3	23·07	23·07		.		.							
...	...	..	..	2	6	8				8	6	.	2		2	100	100	.	..		..							
...	...	..	...	...	...				.	..	.			.					..		..							
...	...	...	...	2	..	2	1		.	1	1	..		.	.	.	...		.	.	.							
...	...	..	..	1	1	2		..	.	2	1		1		1	100	100	..		...	.							
...	...	...	...	2	...	2			..	2	...	.	2		2	100	100			..								
...	...	..	...	4		4				4	..	.	4		4	100	100	..		.								
...	...	...		...	..		.	..		.	..	.	.		..	.	.	...		..								
...	...	.	...	...	.						...							...	.	.								
...	...	2	...	45	21	68		21	46·66	47	17		13		4	8·88	15·38				17							
...	...	...	..	7	...	7	1	1	14·28	5	4	.	1	..	1	14·28	20	..										
...	...	...	...	7	...	7	..	.	..	7	4		3	.	3	42·85	42·85		..									
...	...	...	.	...	..	.	.	.	...		...		..		.	..				..								
...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	.	..			.	..			.	..	.	.	.	..							
...	...	1	...	22	..	23	.	..	..	23	10		10		10	45·45	43·47				3							
...	...	..	..	...	.	..		..		...		..		.		.	..	...										
...	...	4	..	106	28	138	2	22	20·75	114	52	.	40	2	32	30·18	37·20			.	20							

II. 187

PART

Return of Cognizable Crime

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases. Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Investigated by Police. See marks.	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by police in column 7. A: Ending in conviction.	B: Ending in acquittal or discharge.	C: Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases investigated.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrates to be false and frivolous.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18
		Class III.—Serious offences against person and property or against property only.																	
20	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	3	...	...	...	3	1	100	33·33	3	...	...	1	1	1	33·33	50	...
21	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt. By poisonous or stupifying drugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt. By other means	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	392, 393	Robbery. In dwelling house	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery. On the highway, between sunset and sunrise	1	...	...	...	1	1	100	100	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	100	...
		Robbery. Other robberies	21	8	...	1	8	2	52·38	25	11	...	...	3	5	4	27·27	37·5	...
24	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	8	2	...	2	7	1	75	14·28	6	...	...	1	6	1	16·66	14·28	...
25	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	72	6	...	6	40	16	45·83	40	33	...	...	11	19	9	33·33	36·66	...
27	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	1	...	...	...	1	...	100	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
28	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	106	16	...	9	60	21	51·88	35	55	...	...	17	32	15	30·90	34·69	...
		Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.																	
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	31	7	...	4	27	5	58·06	18·51	18	...	...	5	16	1	27·77	23·80	...
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	1	...	...	...	1	...	100	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
42	374	Compulsory labor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	32	7	...	4	28	5	59·37	17·85	19	...	...	5	17	1	26·31	22·72	...
		Class V.—Minor offences against property.																	
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	379 to 382	Theft of cattle	17	2	...	...	15	11	88·23	73·33	15	...	...	11	4	...	73·33	73·33	...
		Theft ordinary	399	75	...	43	212	92	39·84	43·39	159	...	...	63	93	46	39·62	40·38	...
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	76	18	...	3	39	16	44·73	41·02	34	...	...	11	19	7	32·35	36·66	...
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	14	...	...	...	14	7	35·71	50	5	...	...	4	1	...	80	80	...
47	447, 448	Criminal house-trespass	99	10	...	5	73	22	26·26	30·13	26	...	...	8	13	10	30·76	38·09	...
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	2	1	...	...	1	1	50	100	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	...	...
		Total	607	106	...	51	354	149	39·53	42·09	240	...	...	98	130	63	40·83	42·98	...
		Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.																	
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Chapter VII. [B] C. P. C. and Act IX of 1884	Vagrancy and bad character	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified	Offences against Gambling Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Excise Laws	40	...	...	...	40	34	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Arms Act	3	...	...	...	3	3	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Police Rules	83	...	...	2	84	76	74·69	90·47	62	...	...	61	2	1	98·38	96·32	...
		Municipal Bye-laws	16	...	...	...	16	9	6·25	56·25	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	100	...
		Coffee Stealing Prevention Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or Local laws.	Public and local nuisances	15	...	...	...	15	10	26·66	66·66	4	...	...	2	1	1	50	66·66	...
53	Other special and local laws cognizable by police.	Total	158	1	...	2	158	132	42·40	83·54	67	...	...	64	3	2	95·52	95·52	...
		Grand Total	1,000	137	...	73	681	344	43·6	50·51	436	...	...	207	210	92	47·47	49·64	...

POLICE.

I.

the year 1892, in the province of Coorg.

Cases disposed of under section 247 C. P. C. A. When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	B. When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.	Persons. Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year. Arrested by police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	Total of columns 19 to 22.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good behaviour.) By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year. Before appearing before a Magistrate. In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Property. Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
18a	18b	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
...	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	14	7	1	...	6	6	42·85	42·85	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	100	582	73	12·54
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	3	75	1	...	...	1	...	1	25	100	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	73	...	...
...	...	1	...	30	...	31	...	23	76·66	8	...	...	8	...	8	26·66	100	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	33·33	291	87	29·89
...	...	4	...	16	...	20	...	15	93·75	5	4	...	1	...	1	6·25	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	22	...	78	25	125	...	42	53·84	83	46	...	36	...	25	32·05	43·10	...	...	...	1	...	18	12	66·66	1,854	563	30·36
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	27	...	143	25	195	...	84	58·71	111	57	1	46	6	41	28·67	47·67	...	...	...	1	...	26	15	57·69	2,800	723	25·82
...	...	13	...	27	25	65	...	9	33·33	56	43	...	10	...	8	29·62	25·80	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	13	...	28	25	66	...	9	32·14	57	44	...	10	...	8	28·57	25	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	22	...	22	...	6	27·27	16	...	...	16	...	16	72·72	100	...	...	...	...	...	13	9	69·23	427	252	59·01
...	...	91	...	354	130	575	9	96	27·11	470	300	...	131	...	112	31·63	32·94	...	...	...	39	...	164	98	59·75	8,453	3,389	40·09
...	...	15	...	40	11	66	2	25	62·5	39	14	...	18	...	14	35	50	...	...	...	7	...	7	4	57·14	267	81	30·33
...	...	...	...	7	13	20	...	...	...	20	9	...	11	...	5	71·42	71·42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	10	...	30	108	118	...	4	13·33	144	106	...	36	...	15	50	41·66	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	116	...	454	262	832	11	131	28·85	690	429	...	213	...	163	35·90	38·08	...	...	...	48	...	181	111	60·32	9,147	3,722	40·60
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	50	50	...	...	...	50	8	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7	...	75	33	115	...	...	...	115	14	...	100	...	72	96	87·80	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	15	16	...	...	...	16	7	...	9	...	1	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	8	20	28	...	...	...	28	10	...	17	...	6	75	75	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7	...	84	121	212	...	...	...	212	39	...	171	...	79	94·04	86·81	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	12	...	860	470	1,509	14	250	29·06	1245	639	1	492	8	330	38·37	42·58	...	...	...	105	...	210	126	60	11,947	4,445	37·20

II. D.
PART
Return of non-cognizable

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases. Average institution of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	115	Abetment of offences not committed, &c.				
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.				
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence				
		Total				
		Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c.				
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State				
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship				
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228	Offences against public justice	4			
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants				
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property	21	23		23
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	3	5		5
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	10	8		8
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks				
10	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	10	12		12
		Total	48	48		48
		Class II.—Serious offences against the person.				
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	3	1		1
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves				
		Total	3	1		1
		Class III.—Serious offences against the property				
13	384 to 389	Extortion	5	3		3
		Total	5	3		3
		Class IV.—Minor offences against the person				
14	345	Wrongful confinement	21	30		30
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	411	370		370
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation				
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	75	37		37
		Total	507	437		437
		Class V.—Minor offences against property.				
18	417 to 420	Cheating	14	13		13
19	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	7	7		7
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	46	40		40
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief *(simple)*	150	137		137
		Total	217	197		197
		Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.				
22	298	Offences against religion				
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of services				
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	14	6		6
25	500 to 502	Defamation	7	2		2
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	384	496		496
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	7	15		15
28	291A	Keeping a lottery office				
29	Offences under Chapter VIII (a) C. P. C	Security for keeping the peace on conviction				
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances				
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property		2		2
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children	6	9		9
		Total	418	530		530
		Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police. [*Detail.*]				
		Cattle Trespass Act I of 1871	39	47		47
		Excise Act XXII of 1881		40		40
		Indian Arms Act		3		3
		Indian Stamp Act		3		3
		Vaccination Act XIII of 1880	15	11		11
		Post Office Act		1		1
		Elephants Preservation Act		1		1
		Coffee Stealing Prevention Act VIII of 1878		4		4
		Forest Act VII of 1878	4	20		20
		Breach of Contract Act (XIII of 1859)	1,061	888		888
		Municipal Bye-laws		16		16
		Total	1,119	1,034		1,034
		Grand Total	2,317	2,250		2,250

POLICE.

II.

crime for the year 1892, in the province of Coorg.

		Persons.								
					Acquitted.		Convicted.			
Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	Waiting trial at close of year.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
3	3	4	4	4						
3	3	4	4	4						
1	1	3	3	3						
2	2		6		4		2			
3	3	3	9	3	4		2			
62	62	89	99	23	46		5		25	
62	62	89	99	23	46		5		25	
2	2	4	4	3					1	
11	11	30	30	9	9		1		11	
13	13	34	34	12	9	...	1		12	
..										
81	81	130	146	42	59	..	8		37	

II. D POLICE.

Thuggee and dacoity, administration of poisonous or stupifying drugs for criminal purposes, and other professional crimes in the province of Coorg, for the year 1892.

Description of Crime.	Cases.				Persons.							Comparative Return															Remarks.
	Committed during previous two years, and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.	Occurred within the year.	Cases under columns II and III brought to trial within the year.	Cases under columns II and III in which no one was brought to trial up to close of year	Number supposed to be concerned in cases in columns II and III.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remaining under trial.	Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year.	Number of persons arrested.			Brought to trial			Convicted.			Property stolen			Property recovered			
												1890	1891	1892	1890	1891	1892	1890	1891	1892	1890	1891	1892	1890	1891	1892	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			14			15			16			17			18
Thuggee { by strangulation / by poison.																											
Dacoity on land																											
Dacoity on water																											
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs—																											
(a) With murder																											
(b) Without murder																											
Other professional crimes, viz.—																											
Kidnapping																											
Cattle-theft																											
Total																											

Nil.

II D POLICE.

3. Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of Police in the province of Coorg for the year 1892.

District.	Sanctioned strength of Police force.										Cost of Police.												
	Inspector General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, town or municipal and water police, paid for wholly or in part from imperial or provincial revenues.							Strength of Cantonment, town or municipal and water police paid wholly from other than imperial or provincial revenues.		Pay and travelling allowances of controlling officers (col 2) and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents, (col. 3)	Other expenses of col. 3		Total pay of subordinate officers, (cols. 4 and 5.)	Total pay of Constables of all classes (6, 7 and 8.)	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in cols. 12, 14 and 15.	Average pay of-		Contingencies and all expenses other than those included in cols. 12 to 18.	Total cost	Payable from imperial or provincial revenues.	Payable from other sources.
		Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers on Rs 100 and upwards.	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs 100.	Number of mounted Police Constables	Number of Foot Police Constables	Number of Water Police Constables	Total.	Officers.	Men.			Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.				Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Coorg			1	26		161		188							6.039	14,692 3 6	69 6 6			1,936 1 8	22,736 11 8		

District	Distribution of force,										Area of whole district in square miles	Population of whole district	Proportion of the whole force (officers and men).						Proportion of the Police on station duties (officers and men).						Total amount of cognizable crime reported (cols. 4 and 6 of statement A, part 1).	Proportion of cognizable crime to the police force on station duties (cols. 27 and 28).
	District												To area.			To population.			To area.			To population.				
	Guards at District, Central or Subsidiary Jails		On Station duty.		Guards over Lock-ups & Treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure, or in reserve.		Total.		On town, municipal or harbour duty	In Cantonments.																
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.					Of the whole district.	Of districts exclusive of towns	Of towns	Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns.	Of towns.		
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49		50
Coorg	2	20	15	77		6	17	103	68		1,581·66	1,73 055	1 to (8·4)			1 to(920)										

II. D. POLICE.

5. Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force in the province of Coorg for the year 1892.

District.	Total sanctioned strength.		Armament of the force.			Punishments.												Reward.		Education.				Number enlisted during the year			Number who have left the force during the year.							Percentage of men in Hospital during the year to total strength of force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force.	Number of men on sick report during the year.
						Dismissed.		Fined, degraded or suspended by their own departmental officers.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate. Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Penal Code.		Other offences.		Number of Police rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.			Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (cols. 7 & 8.)	By discharge otherwise than under proceeding columns.	By desertion.	By death.			
	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with fire-arms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	By promotion.	By money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
North Coorg	14	88	22	26	88	1	5	15	51		4						1	...	1	14	29		8	17	96	6	.	..	10	6	...	.	4	15·68	3·92	16
South Coorg	11	47	4	12	47		3	9	45		3									11	12	...	1	20	56	2	..	...	8	3	...		1	12·07	1·72	7
Jail and Treasury Guard.	2	26	4	4	26		.	2	19											1	4	...	1	4	27	1	...	.	2	.	..	.	..	14·28	..	4
Total...	27	161	30	42	161	1	8	26	115		7						1		1	26	45		10	41	179	9	..		20	9	...		5	14·36	2·65	27

Detail of Fines, &c.

Fined less than	Re. 1	44	38	7	4
,, Re. 1 and less than	Rs. 2	40	73	14	10
,, Rs. 2 ,,	,, 5	41	165	8	8
,, more than	,, 5	10	97	11	5
Degraded		1			
Suspended		5			
Total ...		141	375	10	3

II. D. POLICE.

6. Showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the Police in the province of Coorg for the year 1892.

District.	Race.												Religion or caste.																						
													Officers.												Men.										
	Europeans.					Eurasians.				Natives.					Hindus.								Other religions.				Hindus.							Other religions.		
	District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Subordinate officers.			District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate officers.			District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate officers.																								
	Military or Covenanted Civil.	Uncovenanted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.		On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.		On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Goorkhas.	Sheiks.	Coorgs.			Hindus of all other castes.			Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Goorkhas.	Sheiks.	Coorgs.	Heggadegals.	Gowdagals.	Hindus of all other castes.	Collars.		Grand total, officers and men.
1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8	9	10		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
North Coorg								1			1	12	88	1	5	1				6			1			5	26	3	5			8			41		.	102
South Coorg		.					..	.				11	47		1	1				9		..		.		..	12		4				..		31	.	...	58
Jail and Treasury Guard		..	.	.								2	26							1	1			.	.	..						12	4	7	..	3	..	28
Total	.	..			.	.		1		.	1	25	161	1	6	2				16	1		1	.		5	38	3	9			20	4	7	72	3	...	188

II. E. MILITARY.

1. Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Army attached to the province in Coorg in the year 1892—93.

Nil.

2. Statement showing the distribution and employment of the Army attached to the province of Coorg in the year 1892—93.

Nil.

3. Statement showing the religion, races and classes of the native officers and men of the Army attached to the province of Coorg on the last day of the official year 1892—93.

Nil.

II. F. MARINE.

1 Statement showing the strength and other particulars of the Marine Force for the year 1892—93.

Nil.

2. Statement showing the religion, races and classes of native officers and men of the Marine Force for 1892—93.

Nil.

III. STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A. FINANCE.

1. Account of the gross and net revenue of Coorg for the year 1892—93.

Sources of revenue.	Gross receipts.			Refunds and drawbacks.			Charged against income. Charges of collection including cost of salt, opium and maintaining reproductive works			Allowance and assignments under treaty and engagements.			Allowance of District and village officers and inamdars and charitable grants.			Total.			Net receipts.			Deficit.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Land revenue	3,65,435	4	11	3,182	8	2	1,25,572	3	6	7,320	12	9	13,990	15	2	1,50,066	7	7	2,15,368	13	4			
Forests	1,17,717	2	8	25	1	5	80,322	0	3							80,347	1	8	37,370	1	0			
Excise on spirits and drugs	2,53,845	12	8	6	0	0	5,498	4	9							5,504	4	9	2,48,341	7	11			
Total	7,36,998	4	3	3,213	9	7	2,11,392	8	6	7,320	12	9	13,990	15	2	2,35,917	14	0	5,01,080	6	3			
Assessed Taxes-Income Tax	10,749	12	2	...															10,749	12	2			
Total	10,749	12	2																10,749	12	2			
Stamps. General	26,835	15	0	420	0	0	867	15	1							1,287	15	1	25,547	15	11			
Stamps. Court fee	77,743	10	0	234	9	0	1,211	1	4							1,445	10	4	76,297	15	8			
Law and Justice. Refunds																								
Law and Justice. Real Fines	5,277	3	9	762	0	0										762	0	0	4,515	3	9			
Law and Justice. Miscellaneous	1,360	1	7	15	12	0										15	12	0	1,344	5	7			
Interest	118	13	1																118	13	1			
Miscellaneous	2,010	2	8	1,566	12	4										1,566	12	4	443	6	4			
Local rates and taxes																								
Jails	6,998	4	11																6,998	4	11			
Registration	9,947	12	0	21	0	0	2,720	13	3							2,741	13	3	7,205	14	9			
Police																								
Education. Fees	5,653	15	3																5,653	15	3			
Education. Plough Tax	5,693	15	1																5,693	15	1			
Medical																								
Printing																								
Cemetery Funds																								
Public Works																								
Anche Collections																								
Postage and Service labels	32,589	14	0				21,572	0	6							21,572	0	6	11,017	13	6			
Public Works. Refunds	2,098	0	2																2,098	0	2			
Public Works. Sales	948	15	0																948	15	0			
Public Works. Real	18,446	11	2																18,446	11	2			
Military Funds	2,034	12	10																2,034	12	10			
Electric Telegraph	51	8	0				2,232	0	0							2,232	0	0	..			1,716	8	0
Total	1,98,273	10	6	3,020	1	4	28,603	14	2				...			31,623	15	6	1,68,366	3	0	1,716	8	0
Excluded Local Funds, Municipal Funds	33,624	5	6	...		..	1,479	6	10							1,479	6	10	32,144	14	8			
School Plantation receipts	2,339	6	4																2,339	6	4			
Total	35,963	11	10	...			1,479	6	10							1,479	6	10	34,484	5	0			
Local Funds	27,863	2	3	23	0	0										23	0	0	27,840	2	3			
Total	63,826	14	1	23	0	0	1,479	6	10							1,502	6	10	62,324	7	3			
Gross Receipts	10,09,848	9	0	6,256	10	11	2,41,475	13	6	7,320	12	9	13,990	15	2	2,69,044	4	4	7,42,520	12	8	1,716	8	0

N. B.—Rs 1,006—5—0 granted annually for the worship of deities.
Rs. 8,127—6—10 granted to headmen of villages for collecting revenue. } not being shown in receipts are not shown here.

III. A. FINANCE.

Accounts of expenditure from net income of the province of Coorg for the year 1892—93.

	Amount last year, 1891—92.			Amount present year, 1892—93.		
Civil and Political Establishments and Contingencies	32,112	5	5	33,443	11	4
Judicial charges — Courts	36,238	8	5	35,381	10	2
Judicial charges — Prisons	15,403	8	0	18,009	5	0
Police charges	23,153	5	7	24,810	6	9
Military	22,922	11	1	21,320	3	8
Deficit — Post Office	9,815	5	3	...	..	
Deficit — Electric Telegraph	3,537	13	11	1,716	8	0
Ecclesiastical ...	858	14	5	167	4	0
Superannuation and retired allowances	8,426	10	11	9,461	4	11
Public Works — Civil New						
Public Works — ,, Repairs	1,62,180	1	7	1,76,849	15	10
Education	29,604	12	6	31,802	12	7
Miscellaneous	1,949	3	0	2,746	5	1
Total Imperial	3,46,203	4	1	3,55,709	7	4
Local.						
District Roads / Other expenditure	33,705	6	6	39,036	13	8
Other municipal expenditure	24,401	11	8	42,453	12	4
Total Local	58,107	2	2	81,490	10	0
Grand total	4,04,310	6	3	4,37,200	1	4
Surplus	3,08,383	12	9	3,05,320	11	4

3. Account of cash receipts and disbursements of the Treasuries of the province of Coorg for the year 1892—93.

Receipts.	Amount.			Disbursements.	Amount.		
Cash balance of last year ..	3,82,444	9	6	Expenditure as per Statements Nos. 1 & 2.	7,04,527	13	8
Net revenue as per Statement No 1, deducting Rs. 22,664—13—4 being sale proceeds of waste lands separately shown	7,19,915	15	4	Loans, railways and interest	5,426	9	1
Receipts on account of loans and railways							
Service Funds							
Re-payment of advances	8,251	3	1	Advances	8,563	13	0
Deposits	1,07,571	2	0				
Prize money							
Sale of waste lands	22,604	13	4	Re-payment of deposits	1,08,034	10	8
Bills drawn on other Treasuries	2,75,196	15	2				
Family remittances							
Remittances ...	2,45,500	0	0	Bills of Treasuries paid	2,500	12	7
Add amount deducted as per Statement No. 1	2,67,327	12	4				
Total	20,28,812	7	0	Remittances to State Treasuries	9,32,700	0	0
Disbursements	17,61,753	11	0				
Cash balance at the end of the year	2,67,058	12	0	Total	17,61,753	11	0

4. Statement showing particulars of the Public Works expenditure shown in Finance Statement No. 2, for the year 1892—93.

Month.		Particulars.	Amount			Total.		
April	1892	By Cheque	34,085	1	2			
May	do	Do	15,605	12	3			
June	do	Do	10,173	9	3			
July	do	Do	6,367	3	4			
August	do	Do	9,327	8	1			
September	do	Do	9,179	10	2			
October	do	Do	11,499	13	2			
November	do	Do	14,646	12	3			
December	do	Do	24,039	15	3			
January	1893	Do	21,281	5	4			
February	do	Do	22,287	4	0			
March	do	Do	29,326	1	8			
		Do	407	0	0			
		Total				2,08,226	15	11
Deduct cost of District Fund works carried out by D. P. W. but shown under Local Funds						31,377	0	1
Not shown in Finance Statement No. 2 as Public Works expenditure						1,76,849	15	10

III. A. FINANCE.

5. Statement showing the gross and net revenue of General and Court Fee Stamps in Coorg, for the year 1892—93.

Description.	Gross revenue.			Expenditure. Charges for stamping &c at Madras.	Establishment and contingencies of Superintendent of Stamps.	Salaried Court Fee Vendors at head-quarters.	Discount to Vendors.			Total.			Net revenue.		
Other General Stamps.															
General Stamps	22,803	8	0	...	...	...	793	12	10	793	12	10	22,009	11	2
One anna Stamps for receipts and cheques ...	1,582	8	0	...	..	...	53	15	9	53	15	9	1,528	[illegible]	3
Bills of Exchange or Hundi	672	10	0	..	...	...	20	2	6	20	2	6	652	[illegible]	6
Court Fee Stamps	49,208	10	0	...	...	...	} 1,211	1	4	1,211	1	4	76,532	[illegible]	8
Do stamped papers	28,535	0	0	...	...	..									
Duty on unstamped paper	80	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	.	80	6	0
Do insufficiently stamped paper ...	434	7	0	...	..	...	..	...	.	...	.	..	434	7	0
Fines and penalties	1,262	8	0	...	...	..	.	...	...	..	..	..	1,262	8	0
Miscellaneous		.		...	...		..	.	.	..	.	..	..	..	..
Total	1,04,579	9	0	...	...	...	*2,079	0	5	2,079	0	5	1,02,500	8	7

* Amount actually debited after deducting Income Tax.

III. B. PUBLIC WORKS.

1. Statement showing the expenditure of money in the Public Works Department in the province of Coorg in the year 1892—93.

Class of Works.	Total expenditure including establishment. Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	Cost of establishment.	Tools and Plant.
IMPERIAL MILITARY WORKS.							
Original Works	...	...	254	...	.	...	...
Repairs	...	...	...	34	..	..	...
IMPERIAL CIVIL WORKS.							
Original Works.							
Civil Buildings	..	...	10,871	..	...	...	...
Communications .	.	..	27,[illegible]	..	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	..	.	6,5[illegible]4	...	...	.	...
Total Original Works. ...	...	...	44,978			...	...
Repairs.							
Civil Buildings	..	...	7,707	.		..	...
Communications	..	...	88,466	...		.	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ..	...	..	448	..	.	..	...
Total Repairs...	.	...	96,655	...		...	...
Establishment. Military Works	...	...		..	...	66	...
Establishment. Civil Works .. .	.	..	...	...	...	32,933	.
Tools and Plant. Military Works	..	..	...	..	...	...	4
Tools and Plant. Civil Works	...		..		...	...	5,614
INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS.							
Original Works.							
Civil Buildings	...	..	..	...	...	.	
Communications	...	...	11,110			...	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	...	1,646	..	..	...	...
Total Original Works	...	...	12,756	...	...	..	...
Repairs.							
Civil Buildings	..	...	...	...	.	...	..
Communications	..	.	..	11,343		...	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	...	.	714	.	...	..
Total Repairs	..	.		12,057	...	...	...
Establishment	..	...	...	...	...	6,203	...
Tools and Plant	..	...	..	.	.	...	372

III. C. RAILWAY, 1892—93.

Name of Work.	Miles opened during the year	Total miles opened.	Passengers during the year. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class	Only Class.	Total.	Approximate receipts from passengers.	Approximate receipts from merchandise.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total approximate receipts.	Working expenses approximate	Net profit approximate.	Number of European Staff.	Number of Native Staff.	Total capital expenditure.
							Nil.									

III. D. MARINE.

Statement showing the Government Ships and Vessels employed during the year 1892—93.

Detail of Vessels.	Tonnage of each vessel and horse power of each engine if a steamer.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual amount earning of the vessel.	Remarks (showing the nature of the duties in which each vessel was employed.)
			Nil.			

2. Statement Showing the number of officers and men employed otherwise than in Government Vessels in 1892—93.

Description of Establishment.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Nil.			

III. E. AGRICULTURE.

1. Acreage under Crops.

English or Vernacular names.						*Botanical names.*
Cereals and Pulses.	1. Rice	74,922	...	...	..	1. Oryza sativa.
	2. Wheat	...	...	...	...	2 Triticum sativum
	3. Barley	..	...	...	...	3. Horedeum vulgare.
	4. Cholum or Jowar (millet) ..	...	...	...	...	4. Sorghum vulgare
	5. Cumbu or Bajra (millet) ..	.	...	...	...	5. Pennisetum typhoideum
	6. Ragi or Mandua ...	1,358	...	...	...	6. Eleusine coracana.
	7. Maize	...	...	...	...	7. Zea Mays
	8. Gram (Pulse)	179	...	...	.	8. Cicer arietinum.
	9. Other food grains including pulses	80	...	...	..	9. Other food grains including pulses.
Oilseeds	10. Linseed	...	...	...	...	10. Linum usitatissimum.
	11. Til or gingelly ...	20	...	...	.	11. Sesamum Indicum.
	12. Others	20	...	...	.	12. Others.
	13. Condiments and Spices ...	...	...	...	...	13 Condiments and Spices.
Sugar.	14. Sugarcane	...	...	...	...	14. Saccharum officinarum
	15. Others cleaned.. ...	.	...	..	...	15. Others
Fibres.	16. Cotton ...	.	...	...	...	16. Gossypium, sp.
	17. Jute ...	...	...	...	...	17. Corchorus, sp.
	18. Others	.	...	..	...	18. Others.
Dyes.	19. Indigo	...	...	...	...	19 Indigofera tinctoria.
	20. Others	...	...	.	...	20. Others
Drugs and Narcotics.	21. Opium	...	...	...	...	21. Papaver somniferum.
	22. Coffee	59,787	...	...	.	22. Coffea arabica.
	23. Tea	...	..	..	..	23. Camellia theifera.
	24. Tobacco	10	...	...		24. Nicotiana Tabacum and N. rustica.
	25. Cinchona	198	...	..	..	25. Cinchona, sp.
	26. Indian Hemp	...	...	...	..	26 Cannabis sativa, sp.
	27. Others ...	..	...	...	...	27. Others.
	28. Fodder crops	...	...	...	...	28. Fodder crops.
	29. Orchards and Garden produce	79	...	...	..	29. Orchards and Garden Produce.
	30. Miscellaneous crops. Food ...	.	...	...	...	30. Miscellaneous crops. Food
	Non-food .	520	...	..		Non-food.
31. Total		1,37,173	...	...	.	31. Total.
32. Area cropped more than once ...		554	...	...	..	32. Area cropped more than once.
33. (31-32) Net area cropped during the year		1,36,619	...	...	..	33. (31-32) Net area cropped during the year.

2. Stock, &c.

	No.	No.	No.	No.	
1. Bulls and Bullocks	38,565	...	...	..	1. Bulls and Bullocks.
2. Cows	28,735	...	...	...	2. Cows.
3. Male Buffaloes	11,098	...	...	...	3. Male Buffaloes.
4. Cow Buffaloes	8,936	...	...	..	4. Cow Buffaloes.
5. Young Stock (Calves and Buffaloe calves)	25,472	...	...	.	5. Young Stock (Calves and Buffaloe calves).
6. Sheep	748	...	...	...	6. Sheep.
7. Goats	3,132	...	...	...	7. Goats.
8. Horses and Ponies	657	...	...	...	8. Horses and Ponies.
9. Mules and Donkeys	307	...	...		9. Mules and Donkeys.
10 Camels	...	...	.	.	10 Camels.
11. Ploughs	30,573	...	...		11 Ploughs
12. Carts	782	...	...		12. Carts.

III. E. AGRICULTURE.

3. Rates of Rent and Produce for the year 1892—93.

District.	Average rent per acre for land suited for											Average produce of land per acre in lbs.										
	Rice.	Wheat.	Inferior grains	Indigo.	Coffee.	Cotton.	Opium.	Oil-seed.	Fibres.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Rice.	Wheat.	Inferior grains.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Opium.	Oil seed.	Fibres.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Tea.	Coffee.
Coorg.																							
Maximum	3-5-4	.	1-14-0	..	2-0-0							820		820		..			.		..	.	137
Minimum .	1-10-8	.	0-9-6		1-0-0						..												

III. F. PRICES OF PRODUCE AND LABOUR.

FORM B.

1. Wholesale prices of produce, &c., for the year 1892—93.

Districts.	Prices of Agricultural Produce per maund of 80 lbs.																	Firewood, per maund.	Salt, per maund.	Iron, per maund.	Plough bullocks, each	Sheep, each	Fish, per seer.
	Ragi.	*Paddy.	Coffee.	Cardamom.	Cholum or Jowar.	Cumbu or Bajra	Maize (Seed).	Gram.	Linseed.	Til or Gingelly	Sugar (Gur or Jaggery).	Cotton, cleaned	Jute	Ghi (Clarified Butter).	Fodder. Grass.	Fodder. Straw.	Fodder. Jowar and Bajra.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.												Rs.		Rs.					
Coorg ..	...	1 7 3	45 13 1	52 5 9	...		...	.	..	.	.	.		..	.	† 0 4 1	...	† 0 2 11					

* Hushed rice is not sold whole sale, but only by retail, hence the price of Paddy has been given.

No figures have been entered under Ragi, Gram, Grass as those are not produced in large quantities and sold whole sale.

Columns 20 to 24 are blank as the articles mentioned therein are not produced in Coorg.

† Per maund of 80 lbs.

2. Labor for the year 1892—93.

District.	Wages per diem.		Cart per day.	Camel per day.	Donkeys per day.	Boat per day
	Skilled.	Unskilled.				
Coorg	1 0 0	0 6 0	1 8 0	.		.

III. I. TRADE.

1. Imports, 1892—93.

Major head.		Quantity.	Value.			Place from which imported.
Agricultural implements		..	18,000	0	0	Mangalore, Tellicherry and Madras.
Animals living	No.	32,772	1,28,600	0	0	Mysore.
Apparel including haberdashery and millinery ...		..	22,000	0	0	Madras and Bombay.
Arms and ammunition		..	5,000	0	0	Do
Books and printed matter including maps and charts.		..	4,000	0	0	Mangalore, Bangalore and Madras.
Building and Engineering materials ..		..	34,500	0	0	Mangalore and Tellicherry.
Candles			1,500	0	0	Madras.
Coir manufactured		.	8,000	0	0	Tellicherry and Mangalore.
Cotton		...	2,000	0	0	Mysore and Madras.
Manufactured piece goods		...	1,20,000	0	0	Bombay, Madras, Madura, Salem & Mysore.
Drugs and other medicines ..	Cwts.	1,174	21,000	0	0	Mysore and Mangalore.
Earthenware		..	1,000	0	0	Mysore.
Flax manufactures including ropes .		...	5,000	0	0	Madras and Calcutta.
Fruits and vegetables		...	40,000	0	0	Mysore, Mangalore and Tellicherry.
Glass and glassware . . .		..	4,000	0	0	Mysore and Mangalore.
Grains . . .		..	4,00,000	0	0	Do
Gums and resins			1,000	0	0	Mysore.
Hardware and cutlery .		.	20,000	0	0	Mangalore, Tellicherry and Madras.
Leather manufactures ..		..	2,000	0	0	Madras, Mysore, Mangalore & Trichinopoly.
Liquors		...	1,10,000	0	0	Madras and Mysore.
Machines and small works .		..	2,000	0	0	Madras.
Metals		..	70,000	0	0	Madras, Mysore and Mangalore.
Oils . .	Cwts.	9,100	1,69,000	0	0	Mysore, Mangalore and Tellicherry.
Paper and pasteboards . . .		..	10,000	0	0	Mysore, Madras, Mangalore & Tellicherry.
Provisions	Cwts.	14,480	1,14,000	0	0	Bombay, Madras, Mysore and Tellicherry
Salt	Cwts.	50,820	3,20,000	0	0	Mangalore and Tellicherry.
Spices . .	Cwts.	3,350	55,000	0	0	Mysore, Mangalore and Tellicherry.
Sugar and saccharine produce .	Cwts.	1,486	1,18,000	0	0	Mysore and Tellicherry.
Silt . .		..	5,200	0	0	Madras and Mysore.
Tobacco . . .	Cwts.	1,580	31,000	0	0	Bombay, Mysore, Mangalore & Tellicherry
Umbrellas . .			6,000	0	0	Madras and Mangalore.
Wood and timber manufactures .			8,000	0	0	Mysore, Madras and Mangalore.
Wool and woolen manufactures including cumblies .			20,000	0	0	Tellicherry and Mysore.
Sundries . .			1,20,000	0	0	Mysore, Mangalore and Tellicherry.
Treasure			3,87,700	0	0	Madras, Bombay, Mysore and Tellicherry.
Government stores		.	10,000	0	0	Madras.
Total			23,93,500	0	0	

2. Exports, 1892—93.

Major head.		Quantity.	Value.			To which exported.
Coffee ..	Tons.	3,170	44,39,000	0	0	Mangalore, Tellicherry, and Madras.
Drugs .			1,500	0	0	Mangalore and Bangalore.
Fruits		.	17,000	0	0	Mangalore and Mysore.
Grain and pulse			1,69,000	0	0	Tellicherry and other places in Malabar.
Hides and horns .			25,000	0	0	Mysore and Tellicherry.
Ganja ...	...		1,000	0	0	Mysore.
Cardamoms and spices .	Cwts.	..	30,000	0	0	Mysore, Tellicherry and Bangalore.
Tobacco	.					
Wax .	.		1,000	0	0	Mysore.
Wood ..	.		70,000	0	0	Mysore and Mangalore.
Sandalwood	.		82,300	.	..	Mangalore, Tellicherry and Bangalore,
Total			48,35,800	0	0	

III. K. COINAGE AND CURRENCY.

1. Coinage, 1892—93.

District.	Bullion and silver coins imported during the year in lb.						Coined during the year.									Sovereigns imported during the year.	Estimated value of coins in circulation.					
	Gold.		Silver.		Copper.												Gold.		Silver.		Copper.	
	By state.	Private	By state.	Private.	By state.	Private.	Gold mohars.	Rupees.	Half rupees.	Quarter rupees.	One-eighth rupees.	Double pies.	Single pies.	Small coins.	Total value.		Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.
Coorg	.	.	2,375	...	28,973	.		..		.		.	.	..	.	.	No data.					

2. Paper Currency, 1892—93.

Notes in circulation at the beginning of the year.							Total value of Notes issued during the year.	In circulation at the end of the year.						Reserve at the end of the year stated in rupees.					
Small Notes under Rs. 50.		Notes Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.		Large Notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.		Total value of Notes cashed during the year.		Small Notes under Rs. 50.		Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.		Large Notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.		Coin.			Bullion.		
														Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.
No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.						
57	640	339	32,400	25	25,500	14,41,435	14,29,240	125	1500	1070	1,02,500	88	44,000		77,285		.		.

III. L. CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Charitable Institutions of the province of Coorg for the year 1892—93.

Class and order of institution.	Number of institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Number aided in the year.	Income. Paid by Government.	Income. From Endowment. In land	Income. From Endowment. In money.	Subscription.	In-door.	Out-door.	General.	In what shape relief is given.
Civil Dispensary, Merkara	1	66·70	11,681	5,033 2 4		119 11 2	2143 4 0	567	11,114	11,681	Medicine, food and clothing.
Do Virajendrapet	1	52·07	6,803	3,634 2 7		79 12 10	266 0 0	607	6,196	6,803	Do
Do Napoklu	1	9·32	2,827	365 4 9	..	...	12 0 0	11	2,816	2,827	Medicine.
Do Gonicopal	1	14·81	3,633	891 11 8	...	...	222 9 0	56	3,577	3,633	Do
Somawarpet	1	7·12	2,493	436 3 3		...	...		2,493	2,493	Do
Inams to Chuttrums.											
Government institutions											
Poor houses											
General	4	154·86	56,525	*6,736 10 7	..			.		.	*(1) Morkara Onkareshvara pagoda 380 0 0 (2) Bhagamandala pagoda 3,956 10 7 (3) Rajahs' tombs 2,000 0 0 (4) Irpuo pagoda do 400 0 0 6,736 10 7
For Blind			.	.	..	..	.	.	.	...	
Deaf			.		..	. ..	..			.	
Lepers		.	..		.	.	.	.			
Supported by general public to relieve paupers	.		.	. ..	.	.	..	.	.	..	Lodging and food.
For Blind		.		. .	..		..	..	.		(1) Ramanna, Fraserpet.
Deaf						...	. .			..	(2) Kolavandra Iyappa, Virajendrapet.
Hindus	3	65·1	23,762			... ..	. .	.		...	(3) Naguah, Merkara.

	Merkara.	Virajendrapet.
Paid by Municipality ...	4,733 2 4	3,434 2 7
Do District Funds	300 0 0	200 0 0
Total	5,033 2 4	3,634 2 7

IV. STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A. Ecclesiastical.

Return of persons according to religious denominations in the province of Coorg for the year 1892—93.

1	2		3	4	5			6	
Denomination.	Number of persons.		Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of churches or buildings designed or used for worship.	Total annual income from Government.			Remarks.	
	Native.	Others.							
Church of England	10	200	1	2	167	4	0		
Church of Scotland		.	...	...	..	.			
Protestant Dissenters		..	...	...		.	..		
Roman Catholics	2,167	138	2	5	240	0	0		
Greek Church		.	..		.	.	.		
Armenian			.	.	.	..			
Syrian ..	.	.	..			.	...		
Basel Evangelical Missionary Society	277	9	2	2	..		.		
Parsi	39	.	.	.					
Hindu	1,56,845		725	1,336	24,337	1	2	In cash Payments by deduction from land revenue Land endowments Total	13,785 15 2 990 5 0 9,560 13 0 24,337 1 2
Mahomedans	12,665		15	16	54	0	0	Land Cash Total	38 0 0 16 0 0 54 0 0
Jains	114		3	3	47	14	8	Endowment in land.	
Total	1,72,117	347	748	1,364	24,846	3	10		

IV. C. SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY SOCIETIES.

1. Annual return in the province of Coorg for the year 1892—93

Name	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.					When established
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscription.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Juvenile.	Total.	Registered or not.	
Merkara Book Club.	A Library for the use of all Europeans in Coorg.										
Merkara Literary Union.	Holds periodical meetings for discussing subjects of general interest.										

THE PRESS.

2. Annual return in the province of Coorg for the year 1892—93.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	News-papers.	Periodicals.
Coorg ..	Merkara Jail Press	Government	Nil ..	The Coorg District Gazette published on the 1st of each month.

IV. B EDUCATION.

1. Abstract return of colleges, schools and scholars in Coorg at the end of the official year 1892—93.

Area and population.				Public institutions											
				University education.		School education general		School education special		Private institutions					
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages	Population		Arts colleges	Professional colleges	Secondary schools	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	Total of public institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Grand total.	Percentage of	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1581 66	Towns 5 Villages 512 Total 517	Males 95,907 Females 77,148 Total 1,73,055	Institutions. For males			3	72	1		76		43	119	Institutions to No of towns and villages. 23·02	School going population. Boys 14,386 Girls 11,572 25,958
			Institutions. For females				2			2	...		2	·38	
			Institutions. Total			3	74	1		78		43	121	23·40	
			Scholars. Males			536	3,492	10		4,038		509	4,547	Male scholars to male population of school-going age. 31·60	
			Scholars. Females			7	785			792		97	889	Female scholars to female population of school-going age 7·68	
			Scholars. Total			543	4,277	10		4,830		606	5 436	20 94	

IV. B. EDUCATION.

2. Abstract return of expenditure on public instruction in Coorg for the official year 1892—93.

	Total direct expenditure on public instruction. §							Total indirect expenditure on public instruction. §								Total expenditure on public instruction.	Remarks.
	University education.		School education, general.		School education, special												
	Arts colleges	Professional colleges	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Institutions { For males			14.435	14 126	1,364		29.925			4,366	2.703	800		4,061	11,930	41,855	
{ For females				280			280						100		100	380	
Total			14,435	14,406	1,364		30,205			4,366	2,703	800	100	4.061	12,030	42,235	
2. (a) Percentages* of provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total provincial expenditure on public instruction			38·39	14·47	6 21		59·08			19 90	7·38			13·62	40·91	100	
(b) Percentages* of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction				100													
(c) Percentages* of municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total municipal expenditure on public instruction			5·38	57·22			62·60				4·21	25·18	3·14	4·84	37 39	100	
(d) Percentages* of total expenditure in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on public instruction			34·17	34 10	3 22		71 52			10·33	6 39	1·89	23	9 61	28 48	100	
3. Average annual †cost of educating each pupil in—			R. A. P	R. A P.	R. A P	R. A. P.	R A. P										
Government institutions { Cost to provincial revenues			28 1 8	0 12 8	136 6 5		3 0 11										
{ Cost to local and municipal funds				1 11 3			1 9 3										
Total cost			37 13 10	3 3 2	136 6 5		5 15 6										
Local Fund schools.‡ { Cost to provincial revenues																	
{ Cost to local funds																	
Total cost																	
Municipal schools.‡ { Cost to provincial revenues				0 3 10			0 2 8										
{ Cost to municipal funds			6 13 11	3 5 11			2 9 11										
Total cost			9 4 9	4 9 10			6 0 4										
Institutions in Native States. { Cost to Native State revenues																	
{ Cost to local and municipal funds																	
Total cost																	
Aided institutions. { Cost to provincial revenues			60 0 0	1 9 8			6 10 2										
{ Cost to local and municipal funds				0 9 1			0 8 3										
Total cost			143 9 7	6 3 6			18 1 0										
Unaided do Total cost																	
All institutions. { Cost to provincial revenues			17 12 4	0 12 4	136 6 5		4 12 6										
{ Cost to local and municipal funds			0 5 9	1 13 4			1 14 11										
Total cost			30 7 3	3 8 2	136 6 5		9 3 4										

* The percentages required for 2 (a), 2 (b), 2 (c) are to be calculated from the figures given in columns 7 a, 7 b, 7 c respectively, of General Table IV.

† The annual cost is calculated on the direct expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.

‡ The average cost of each pupil in Local Fund and municipal schools is to be obtained from the figures given in General Table VII.

§ Fractions of a rupee should be omitted. except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

N B—Fractional part of a pie greater than ½ is considered to be a pie

IV. B. EDUCATION.

3. Return of colleges, schools and scholars in Coorg for the official year 1892—93.

Class of institutions.	Public instructions. Under public management. Managed by Government. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Maintained by Native States. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Under private management. Aided by Government, Local Fund or Municipal Boards. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Unaided. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	Number of scholars on the 31st of March learning— English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Classification of scholars on the 31st of March according to race or creed. Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhamedans.	Others.	Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
University Education. *Arts and Professional Colleges.*																																	
English																																	
Oriental																																	
Law																																	
Medicine																																	
Engineering																																	
Teaching																																	
Agriculture																																	
Total																																	
School Education, General. *Secondary Schools.*																																	
For boys: High Schools																																	
For boys: Middle Schools, English	1	268	257	228																	1	268	268		268	2	5	253	4	4	3		
For boys: Middle Schools, Vernacular					1	258	197	171					1	17	20	...					2	275	275	6	258	15	8	247	4	1	4		
For girls: High Schools																																	
For girls: Middle Schools, English																																	
For girls: Middle Schools, Vernacular																																	
Total	1	268	257	228	1	258	197	171					1	17	20	15					3	543	543	6	526	17	13	500	8	5	7	..	
Primary schools.																																	
For boys	62	3,590	3,431	2,523	6	380	368	294					4	210	212	167					72	4,180	150		4,180		112	3,895	143	30	688		
For girls					2	97	91	84													2	97			97		16	81	...				
Total	62	3,590	3,431	2,523	8	477	459	378					4	210	212	167					74	4,277	150		4,277		128	3,976	143	30	688		

Schools for special instruction.																													
School Education, Special. — Training schools for masters	1	10	10	7	...	..													1	10			10			10			
Training schools for mistresses																													
Schools of Art																													
Law schools																													
Medical schools																													
Engineering & surveying schools																													
Industrial schools																													
Other schools																													
Total	1	10	10	7	.	.		.											1	10			10		.	10			.
Total of colleges and schools of public instruction.....	64	3,868	3,698	2,758	9	735	656	549		.	.	5	227	232	182		.		78	4,830	693	6	4,813	17	141	4,486	151	35	695
Private institutions. — 1. Advanced teaching—																													
(a) Arabic or Persian																													
(b) Sanskrit																													
(c) Any other oriental classic																													
2. Elementary, teaching a vernacular only or mainly. — For boys																			43	606		.	606	.	.	585	21		97
,, girls																													
3. Elementary, teaching the koran ... — ,, boys																													
,, girls																													
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards. — ,, boys																													
,, girls																													
Total ..																			43	606			606		..	585	21		97
Grand Total.....																			121	5,436	693	6	5,419	17	141	5,071	172	35	792

IV. B. EDUCATION.

3b. Return of Europeans and Eurasians in Coorg for the official year 1892—93.

		Public institution.				Number of scholars on the 31st March learning			Classification of scholars on the 31st March according to race			Remarks.
		Aided by the Department.										
		No. of institutions.	No. of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Non-Europeans.	Native Christians.	
							Latin					
	Secondary schools.											
For boys	English	1	17	20	15	17	6		15	2	...	
	Total	1	17	20	15	17	6		15	2		

IV. B. EDUCATION.

4. Return of expenditure on public instruction in Coorg for the official year 1892—93.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions.																																										
	Under public management.																																										
	Managed by Government.							Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.							Maintained by Native States.							Under private management. Aided by the Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.				Total expenditure from—						
	Provincial revenues.	Plough tax.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues.	Local Funds in Native States.	Municipal funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Grand total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Arts and Professional Colleges.																																											
University Education. English ...																																											
Oriental																																											
Law																																											
Medicine																																											
Engineering																																											
Teaching																																											
Agriculture																																											
Total																																											
Secondary schools.																																											
School Education, General. For boys .. High Schools	7,223	...	.	2,508	.	...	9,731	.																									7,223	.		2,508	.	9,731	
Middle Schools English	...	.	.	...		...		.		171	1661			1,832	..		.					1,200		..	1.613	59	.	2,872		.	.		1,200	..	171	3,274	59	4,704	
Middle Schools Vernacular.																																											
,, girsl . High Schools																																											
Middle Schools English																																											
Middle Schools Vernacular.																																											
Total... ..	7,223	...		2,508		..	9,731			171	1661			1,832						.		1,200			1,613	59	.	2,872			..		8,423		171	5,782	59	14,435	
Primary schools.																																											
For boys	2,725	5,697	150	2,398	...	...	10,970	..		1,378	460			1,838		..						340	.	120	204	654	..	1,318	..	.	..	.	3,065	5,697	1,648	3,062	654	14,126	
,, girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110		170	.		.	280					.	.		.		.	..	.	..	...	...	..	...	..	110	..	170	...	...	280	
Total.....	2,725	5,697	150	2,398	..	...	10,970	110		1,548	460	...		2,118	...	.				..	..	340		120	204	654	..	1,318	...	...	...	..	3,175	5,697	1,818	3,062	654	14,406	

Schools for special instruction.																																	
School Education, Special. Training schools for masters	1,364	.				1,364																					1,364	...	...	...	.	1,364
Training schools for mistresses																																	
Schools of Art																																	
Law schools																																	
Engineering & surveying schools																																	
Industrial schools																																	
Other schools																																	
Total	1,364					1,364																					1,364		.	..	.	1,364
Buildings						...	...																						800	.	..	800
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)																													100		.	100
Total							..				..																...	..	900		.	900
University																																	
Direction																																	
Inspection																											4,366			.	..	4,366
Scholarships held in Arts colleges		..																									1,320		..		480	1,800
Professional colleges																											* 300		†75		180	555
Secondary schools																															289	289
Primary schools																																	
Special schools other than training schools		...	..																										‡59	...		59
Miscellaneous																											2,990		154	.	917	4,061
Total					..																						8,976		288	..	1,866	11,130
Total expenditure on public instruction	11,312	5,697	150	4,903	.	2[illegible],065	110	1,719	2121		3,950				1.510		120	1.817	713	.	4,190			21,938	5.697	3,177	8,844	2,579	42,235

* Medical Colleges. † Training Colleges. ‡ Gymnastic Institution.

IV. B. EDUCATION.

4b. Return of expenditure on the schools for Europeans and Eurasians in Coorg for the official year 1892—93.

Object of expenditure	Public institutions. Under private management. Aided by the Department.					Remarks
	Provincial Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments & other sources.	Total.	
Secondary Schools.						
For boys—English	1,200	1,613	59		2 872	
Buildings, furniture, &c						
Total	1,200	1,613	59		2,872	

IV. B. EDUCATION.

5. Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public schools for general education in Coorg at the end of the official year 1892—93.

Class of schools.			Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the matriculation examination. 1			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the upper primary stage, but have not passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage. 2			Upper primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower primary stage, but have not passed beyond the upper primary stage. 3			Lower primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage. Reading printed books. 4			Lower primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage. Not reading printed books. 5			Total.		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary schools.																						
For boys	Departmental	English	1	268	39		39	86	1	87	38		38	102	2	104				265	3	268
		Vernacular																				
	Local fund	English																				
		Vernacular																				
	Municipal	English	1	253				66		66	61		61	131		131				258		258
		Vernacular																				
	Native States	English																				
		Vernacular																				
	Aided	English	1	17				3		3		3	3	10	1	11				13	4	17
		Vernacular																				
	Unaided	English																				
		Vernacular																				
	Total		3	543	39		39	155	1	156	99	3	102	243	3	246				536	7	543
For girls	Departmental	English																				
		Vernacular																				
	Local fund	English																				
		Vernacular																				
	Municipal	English																				
		Vernacular																				
	Native States	English																				
		Vernacular																				
	Aided	English																				
		Vernacular																				
	Unaided	English																				
		Vernacular																				
	Total																					
Total secondary schools			3	543	39		39	155	1	156	99	3	102	243	3	246				536	7	543
Primary schools.																						
For boys	Departmental		62	3,590							444	48	492	2 072	391	2,463	438	197	635	2,954	636	3,590
	Local fund																					
	Municipal		6	380							55	4	59	288	10	298	20	3	23	363	17	380
	Native States																					
	Aided		4	210							29	1	30	118	27	145	28	7	35	175	35	210
	Unaided																					
	Total		72	4,180							528	53	581	2,478	428	2,906	486	207	693	3,492	688	4,180
For girls	Departmental																					
	Local fund																					
	Municipal		2	97	..	.	.	..				1	1	.	89	89		7	7	..	97	97
	Native States																					
	Aided																					
	Unaided																					
	Total		2	97	...		...	.	.		..	1	1		89	89		7	7		97	97
Total primary schools			74	4,277	...	...		.	...		528	54	582	2,478	517	2,995	486	214	700	3,492	785	4,277
Grand Total			77	4,820	39	...	39	155	1	156	627	57	684	2,721	520	3,241	486	214	700	4,028	792	4,820

N. B.—In this table particulars regarding the normal school are not given. Hence the difference of 1 in the number of intitutions and 10 in the number of pupils between this and the other statements.

IV. B. EDUCATION.

5b. Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in the public schools for Europeans and Eurasians in Coorg at the end of the official year 1892—93.

Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March 1893.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed the lower secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the matriculation.			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the upper primary stage, but have not passed the middle school examination.			Upper primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower primary stage, but have not passed beyond the upper primary stage.			Lower primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage. Reading printed books.			Lower primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage. Not reading printed books.			Total.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools.																				
For boys—English	1	17				3		3		3	3	10	1	11	.		..	13	4	17

IV. B. EDUCATION.

6. Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Coorg during the official year 1892—93.

Nature of examination	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.					Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.					
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management	Aided institutions	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16a	16b	16c	16d	16e	16f
Arts Colleges—																				
1 Master of Arts																				
2 Bachelor of Arts																				
3 B Sc																				
4 First B. A / First B. Sc. / First Arts. / Previous examination																				
Colleges for professional training—																				
Law—																				
1 Doctor of Law																				
2 Bachelor of Law																				
Medicine—																				
1 M. D.																				
2 M B.																				
3 L M S																				
4 First M. B / First L M. S.																				
Engineering—																				
1 M. C E.																				
2 B. C. E																				
3 L. C. E.																				
4 First L. C. E.																				
Schools of general education—																				
Matriculation	1		..	1	14			5	19	1				1			1	.		
Higher Examination for women																				
Lower Secondary Examination. English	2	1		3	44	2		22	68	9		.	5	14			14			
Lower Secondary Examination. Vernacular																				
Primary Examination English	3	1		4	119	8			127	26	2			28	2	1	25			
Primary Examination Vernacular ...	22		.	22	80			9	89	27			3	30			30			
Schools of special instruction—																				
1 Training school vernacular examination for masters. Upper / Lower Secondary	1		..	1	6		.	...	6	4			.	4	.		4		...	
2 Training school examination for mistresses. Upper / Lower ..																				
3 Schools of Art examination .																				
4 Vernacular Medical examination .																				
5 Examination in Engineering																				
6 Examination in Surveying ..																				
7 Industrial School examination																				

IV. B. EDUCATION.

7. Return showing the distribution of Local fund and Municipal expenditure on public instruction in Coorg for the official year 1892—93.

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on public instruction. In instns. managed by Local Fund Boards. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In instns. managed by— The Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total Local fund expenditure on public instruction.	Expenditure of Municipal Boards on public instruction. In institutions managed by Municipal Boards. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local fund grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In institutions managed by— The Government.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total municipal expenditure on public instruction.	Total expenditure of Local Fund & Municipal Boards on public instruction.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
University Education. *Arts Colleges.*					R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.						R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	
English																																
Oriental																																
Colleges or departments of Colleges for professional training.																																
Law																																
Medicine																																
Engineering																																
Total																																
School Education, General. *Secondary schools.* For boys English																1	258	197	171		171		1,661			1,832				171	171	
For boys Vernacular																																
For girls English																																
For girls Vernacular																																
Total																1	258	197	171		171		1,661			1,832				171	171	
Primary schools. For boys																6	350	368	294		1,378		460			1,838	150		120	1,648	1,648	
For girls																2	97	91	84	110	170					280				170	170	
Total																8	477	459	378	110	1 548		460	..		2,118	150		120	1,818	1,818	
School Education, Special. *Schools for special instruction.* Training schools for masters																																
Training schools for mistresses																																
Schools of Art																																
Law schools																																
Medical schools																																
Engineering and Surveying schools																																
Industrial schools																																
Other schools																																
Total																																
Scholarships held in *Inspection.* Arts colleges																																
Professional colleges Training college																																
Secondary schools																																
Primary schools ...																														75	75	
Special schools other training schools (for gymnastics)																																
Buildings																														59	59	
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only).			...																											800	800	
Miscellaneous																														100	100	
																														154	154	
Total																														1,188	1,188	
Grand Total.		..														9	735	656	549	110	1,719		2,121		...	3,950	150	...	120	3,177	3,177	

V. STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A. Births, Deaths and Marriages.

Return showing births, deaths and marriages among the population of any place or in any class in respect of which particulars may have been ascertained during the year 1892—93, and the average age at which death occurred.

Races or class.	Population of place or number of class.	Number of marriages during the year.	Number of births during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Average age at time of death.
Merkara	7,034	18	61	88	35
Virajendrapet	4,447	19	87	253	37
Fraserpet	1,710	8	28	38	31
Somavarpet ...	1,510	15	21	45	34
Kodlipet	810	9	21	27	30
Total	15,511	69	218	451	...

V. B. DISPENSARIES.

1. Statement showing the number of Dispensaries in the province of Coorg during the year 1892.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Population of the province.	Dispensaries.	Number open on 31st Dec. 1891.	Number opened during the year.	Number closed during the year.	Number open on the last day of the year.	Remarks.
1,73,055	1st class ...		.	...	...	
	2nd class ...	2	.	.	2	
	3rd class ...	2	*1	...	3	* The Somvarpet dispensary was opened on the 3rd May 1892.
	Total .	4	1	...	5	

2. Statement showing the number of in-door and out-door patients treated in the province of Coorg during the year 1892.

1	2	3	4													5				6
			In-door patients.													Out-door patients.				
			a	b	c	d	e		f	g		h				a	b	c	d	
Name of District.	Name of Dispensary.	Of what class.	Total treated during the year.	Number cured.	Number relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Remaining.	Ratio of deaths per cent to total treated.	Number of beds available. Male.	Number of beds available. Female.	Daily average number. Men.	Daily average number. Women.	Daily average number. Children.	Daily average number. Total.	Number treated. Attended personally.	Number treated. Represented by friends.	Number treated. Total treated.	Average daily attendance.	Total number of patients treated both in-door and out-door.
Coorg ...	Merkara Civil Dispensary	2nd	583	451	8	4	109	11	18·69	24	8	14·44	4·68	0·49	19·61	7,694	3,959	11,653	46·74	12,236
	Virajendrapet do	2nd	621	407	13		190	11	30·59	16	6	12·71	1·74	0·47	14·92	3,250	2,818	6,068	35·61	6,689
	Napoklu do	3rd	11	9	.	1	1	.	9·09	.		0·19			0·19	2,465	269	2,734	9·13	2,745
	Gonicoppal do ..	3rd	77	45	9	4	19		24·68	.		1·50	0·08	.	1·58	2,566	804	3,370	13·61	3,447
	Somvarpet do	3rd			.											1,360	567	1,927	11·71	1,927
	Total .. .	..	1,292	912	30	9	319	22	24·69	40	14	28·84	6·50	0·96	36·30	17,335	8,417	25,752	116·80	27,044

V. B. DISPENSARIES.

3. Return showing the diseases treated and the deaths from each class of disease in the Civil Dispensaries and Hospitals in the province of Coorg during the year 1892—93.

Place and class of hospitals or of patients.	Number of each case of diseases treated.																					Deaths from each disease.																	
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever intermittent.	Do remittent.	Do continued.	Do typhoid.	Do typhus.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen disease.	Respiratory disease.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Rheumatism.	Venereal disease.	Eye disease.	Abscess and ulcers.	Wounds and accidents.	All other diseases.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever intermittent.	Do remittent.	Do continued.	Do Typhoid.	Do typhus.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen disease.	Respiratory disease.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Rheumatism.	Venereal disease.	Eye disease.	Abscess and ulcers.	Wounds and accidents.	All other diseases.	Total.
Merkara Civil Dispensary.																																															
European and East Indian Patients			56	3					2	12	20	2	67				15	2	1	5	8	94	287																								
Native Patients	4	18	1,939	223					356	425	125	162	1047	4	9		470	216	110	494	302	5,490	11,394	1	8		2					11	14	2	1	22				4			4	7	26	102
In-door	3	15	51	16					40	35	15	27	69		9		27	19	9	27	34	171	567	1	8		2					11	14	2	1	22				4			4	7	26	102
Out-door	1	3	1,944	210					318	402	130	137	1045	4			458	199	10	472	276	5,413	11,114																								
Total	4	18	1,995	226					358	437	145	164	1114	4	9		485	218	111	499	310	5,584	11,681	1	8		2					11	14	2	1	22				4			4	7	26	102
Virajendrapet Civil Dispensary.																																															
European and East Indian Patients			25	1					1	5			21				4	1	1	7	3	48	117																								
Native Patients	3	89	1,841	55					218	188	1	44	386	1	59		139	158	166	425	94	2,819	6.686	1	44		3					18	29			16	1	31					1		28	172
In-door	2	84	115	22					54	53	1	9	47	1	54		8	14		21	13	109	607	1	44		3					18	29			16	1	31					1		28	172
Out-door	1	5	1.751	34					165	140		35	360		5		135	145	167	411	84	2,758	6,196																								
Total	3	89	1.866	56					219	193	1	44	407	1	59		143	159	167	432	97	2,867	6,803	1	44		3					18	29			16	1	31					1		28	172
Napoklu Civil Dispensary																																															
European and East Indian Patients																																															
Native Patients		1	497						56	56		4	122				79	8	37	48	221	1,698	2,827													1										1
In-door		1	2										1								6	1	11														1										1
Out-door			495						56	56		4	121				79	8	37	48	215	1.697	2,816																								
Total		1	497						56	56		4	122				79	8	37	48	221	1,698	2,827													1										1
Gonicopal Civil Dispensary.																																															
European and East Indian patients			24		1				5	4	4	2	26				5	1	1	6	9	58	146																								
Native patients	16	3	1.071						102	114	14	25	239	14			142	148	37	184	128	1,250	3,487		1	1						3	2				2								7	16
In-door	1	3	16						5	2	2	1	6	2			2	2	1	1		12	56		1	1						3	2				2								7	16
Out-door	15		1 075		1				102	116	16	26	259	12			145	147	37	189	137	1,296	3,577																								
Total	16	3	1 095		1				107	118	18	27	265	14			147	149	38	190	137	1,308	3,633		1	1						3	2				2								7	16
Somawarpet Civil Dispensary.																																															
European and East Indian patients			8	7	3				2	9	3		2				8	2			3	13	60																								
Native patients			115	101	69				48	53	73	23	74	7	3		48	69	72	124	156	1,392	2,433																								
In-door																																															
Out-door			123	108	72				50	62	76	29	76	7	3		56	71	72	124	159	1,405	2,493																								
Total			123	108	72				50	62	76	29	76	7	3		56	71	72	124	159	1,405	2,493																								
Total European and East Indian Patients			113	11	4				10	30	27	4	116				32	6	3	18	23	213	610																								
Total Native Patients	23	111	5,463	379	69				780	836	213	264	1868	26	71		875	599	422	1275	901	12,649	26,827	2	53	1	5					32	45	2	1	39	3	31		4			5	7	61	291
In-door	6	103	184	38					99	90	18	37	123	3	63		37	35	10	49	53	293	1,241	2	53	1	5					32	45	2	1	39	3	31		4			5	7	61	291
Out-door	17	8	5,392	352	73				691	776	222	231	1861	23	8		873	570	415	1244	871	12,569	26,196																								
Grand Total	23	111	5,576	390	73				790	866	240	268	1984	26	71		910	605	425	1293	924	12,862	27,437	2	53	1	5					32	45	2	1	39	3	31		4			5	7	61	291

V. B. DISPENSARIES.

3a. Statement showing the results of the major surgical operations performed in the Dispensaries of Coorg for the year 1892.

Nature of operation.	Remaining on 31st December.	Performed during the year.	Total.	Result.				Remaining under treatment.	Remarks.
				Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.		
		OPENING OF ABSCESSES.							
Paracentesis of large abscess on thigh ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	..	..	By Hospital Assistant M. Ruthen Singh.
		OPERATIONS ON THE EYE AND ITS APPENDAGES (OPERATIONS ON EYE BALL.)							
Iridectomy .	..	2	2	2	..	.	.	...	By Surgeon Major R. Pemberton.
		OPERATIONS ON THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS							
Paracentesis of the abdomen (for Ascites by trocar and canula)	.	3	3	2	..	..	1	...	2 at Merkara by do 1 at Virajpet by Hospital Asst. J. Zachariah
		OPERATIONS FOR HERNIA.							
With opening of sac. .	...	1	1	1	..	.		..	By Hospital Asst., M. Ruthen Singh.
		OPERATIONS ON THE URINARY ORGANS.							
Tapping of blader (a) above the pubis .	.	1	1	1		..		..	Do do
(b) through the rectum...	..	1	1	1	..	...	...	...	Do do
		OPERATIONS ON THE FEMALE GENERATIVE ORGANS.							
For extraperitoneal hœmatocele..	..	1	1		1		.	.	Do do
		OBSTETRIC OPERATIONS.							
Application of forceps ...	..	1	1	1				.	Do do
Version, synonym Turning .	...	1	1	1	.				1 At Napoklu by Hospital Assistant S. Sarangasosha Naidu.
		OPERATIONS ON THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION (ON BONES.)							
Removal of deep sequestra (of Femer and Tibia) ...	...	2	2	2	..	..	...	.	By Surgeon Major R. Pemberton.
		(ON JOINTS.)							
Reduction of dislocation shoulder joint (recent) ...	...	1	1	1		...		.	By Hospital Assistant M. Ruthen Singh.
		OPERATIONS ON CONNECTIVE TISSUE.							
For cicatrices	.	1	1	1	...	...	.		By Surgeon Major D. S. E. Bain.
		OPERATIONS ON LIMBS AS A WHOLE. AMPUTATIONS.							
Amputations flap for injury above the ankle ...	...	1	1	1		...	...	...	By Surgeon Major R. Pemberton.
,, circular for disease below the shoulder ...	..	1	1	1	...	...	...	.	Do do
,, flap for disease below the knee... ...	.	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	By Surgeon Major D. S. E. Bain.
Total.....	.	19	19	17	1	...	1		

V. B. DISPENSARIES.

4. Statement showing the classes and sexes of the in-door and out-door patients treated in the Dispensaries of Coorg during the year 1892.

1	2	3				4							5								
No.	Name of Dispensary.	Total treated during the year.				Classes.							Daily attendance.								Remarks.
						a	b	c	d	e	f	g	Average number.				Rate per cent of—				
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.			Other classes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1	Merkara Civil Dispensary.	6,597	2,723	2,916	12,236	36	285	7,140	2,244	.	.	2,531	38·71	15·57	12·07	66·35	58·34	23·47	18·19	100	
2	Virajendrapet do	4,205	1,106	1,378	6,689	4	139	3,881	1,715	.	.	950	34·02	9·37	7·14	50·53	67·33	18·54	14·13	100	
3	Napoklu do	1,606	405	734	2,745	4	4	2,400	337				5·73	1·44	2·14	9·31	61·55	15·47	22·98	100	
4	Gonicopal do	2,523	503	421	3,447	14	101	1,953	644	.	..	735	11·77	1·95	1·47	15·19	77·49	12·84	9·67	100	
5	Somvarpet do	1,364	301	262	1,927	10	32	1,556	116	...	...	213	8·56	1·69	1·46	11·71	73·10	14·43	12·47	100	
	Total	16,295	5,038	5,711	27,044	68	561	16,930	5,056	...	..	4,429	98·79	30·02	24·28	153·09	64·53	19·61	15·86	100	

V. B. DISPENSARIES.—PART I.

5. Statement showing the income and expenditure of the Dispensaries in Coorg during the year 1892.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | | |

V. B. DISPENSARIES.—PART II.

Account of invested capital of the Dispensaries in Coorg during the year 1892.

No.	Name of Dispensaries.	Balance on 1st January.			Invested during the year.			Total.			Securities sold.			Deposits withdrawn.			Balance on 31st December.		
1	Merkara Civil Dispensary	3,000	0	0	.			3,000	0	0	..			..			3,000	0	0
2	Virajendrapet do	2,000	0	0	..			2,000	0	0	..			..			2,000	0	0
3	Napoklu do	.			...			...			...			...				..	...
4	Gonicoppal do				..			..			...			...				..	...
5	Somvarpet do				...			...			.			.				..	.
	Total	5,000	0	0				5,000	0	0	...						5,000	0	0

V. C. VACCINATION.

1. Statement showing the particulars of vaccination in the province of Coorg during the year 1892—93.

No.	Circles and Districts.	Population of District according to Census of 1891.	Average population per square mile.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the season.	Total No. of persons vaccinated.			Average No. of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary vaccination.				Re-vaccination.		Percentage of successful cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average annual number of deaths from small-pox during previous five years.	
									Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
										Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 6 years.	Total of all ages.									
1	2	3	4	5	6			7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
					M.	F.	Total														
1	Merkara taluk	27,722	157·59	1	1,096	566	1,662	1,579·71	1,500	131	621	1,413	162	132	94·20	81·48	55·73	7,375·20	42·61	250·60	1·44
2	Padinalknad taluk	30,615	70·56	1	1,347	604	1,951		1,758	26	491	1,563	193	161	88·90	83·42	56·31				
3	Yedenalknad ,,	38,213	205·36	1	1,393	828	2,221		2,102	113	746	1,986	119	99	94·48	83·19	54·56				
4	Kiggatnad ,,	34,807	76·08	1	1,495	463	1,958		1,735	134	761	1,652	223	204	95·21	91·48	53·32				
5	Nanjarajpatna ,,	25,059	102·25	1	846	673	1,519		1,451	113	683	1,390	68	49	95·79	72·05	57·42				
6	Yelsavirshime ,,	16,639	180·70	1	757	635	1,392		1,340	148	831	1,301	52	41	97·08	78·84	80·65				
7	By the Inspector of Vaccination			1	155	200	355		347	83	170	333	8	7	95·96	87·50	1·96				
	Totals of taluks	1,73,055	109·41	7	7,089	3,969	11,058	1,579·71	10,233	748	4,303	9,638	825	693	94·18	84·00	59·70	7,375·20	42·61	250·60	1·44
	Merkara Municipality	7,034		1	224	146	370	396·50	322	127	123	318	48	39	98·75	81·25	50·75	679·40	59·17	...	...
	Virajendrapet Municipality	4,447	..	1	221	202	423		293	131	73	269	130	84	91·80	64·61	79·38				
	Totals of Municipalities	11,481		2	445	348	793	396·50	615	258	196	587	178	123	95·44	69·10	61·84	679·40	59·17	...	...
	Grand Total of Province....	1,73,055	109·41	9	7,534	4,317	11,851	1,316·77	10,848	1,006	4,499	10,225	1,003	816	94·25	81·35	63·80	8,054·60	46·54	230·60	1·44

V. C. VACCINATION.

2. Statement showing the cost of the Department in the province of Coorg during the year 1892—93.

No.	Circles and Districts.	Establishment.							Expenditure.				Paid from—					Total.	Number of all successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations.	Average cost of each successful case.	Remarks.
		Superintendent General.	Superintendents of Circles.	Deputy Superintendents.	Native Superintendents.	Vaccinators. 1st class.	Vaccinators. 2nd class.	Chaprasis and other servants.	Pay of establishment.	Travelling allowances.	Contingencies.	Total cost.	Imperial funds.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipalities.	Native States.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Taluks of Coorg		...	..	1	...	6	...	1,509 8 0	223 0 0	358 7 0	2,090 15 0	.	2,090 15 0	..	..	..	2,090 15 0	10,331	0 3 3	
	Total of Taluks .	..	...	...	1	..	6	.	1,509 8 0	223 0 0	358 7 0	2,090 15 0		2,090 15 0	...	...	...	2,090 15 0	10,331	0 3 3	
2	Merkara Municipality	.	..	...	..	..	1	...	180 0 0	..	133 8 6	313 8 6	.	...	..	313 8 6	...	313 8 6	357	0 14 0	
3	Virajendrapet do	.	.	..			1		165 0 0	.	118 4 0	283 4 0		...		283 4 0	..	283 4 0	353	0 12 10	
	Total of Municipalities .. .		...	..	..	.	2	.	345 0 0	..	251 12 6	596 12 6		..	..	596 12 6	...	596 12 6	710	0 13 5	
	Grand Totals of Province ..	.	...	..	1	...	8	..	1,854 8 0	223 0 0	610 3 6	2,687 11 6	...	2,090 15 0	..	596 12 6	..	2,687 11 6	11,041	0 3 10	

3. Statement showing the dispensary vaccination in the province of Coorg during the year 1892—93.

District.	Number of dispensaries in each district to which a vaccinator is attached.	Average number of vaccinators attached to dispensary during the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.	Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary vaccination. Total.	Primary vaccination. Successful. Under 1 year.	Primary vaccination. Successful. One and under 6	Primary vaccination. Successful. Total of all ages.	Re-vaccination. Total.	Re-vaccination. Successful.	Percentage of successful cases. Primary.	Percentage of successful cases. Re-vaccination.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Merkara Jail Hospital .	...	These cases were vaccinated by the Medical Subordinates.	213	213	142	.	...	120	71	57	84·50	80·28	
Napoklu Civil Dispensary ..	...		177	177	135	11	19	80	42	37	59·26	88·09	
Gonicoppal do .	...		35	35	35	.	2	12	...	...	34·28	...	
Merkara do ...	...		25	25	14	6	2	12	11	8	85·71	72·72	
Virajendrapet do ..	..		18	18	18	2	16	18	...	...	100·00	...	
Somvarpet do .	...		82	82	35	1	7	24	47	28	68·57	59·57	
Total.....	...	...	550	91·66	379	20	46	266	171	130	70·18	76·02	

V. C.—VACCINATION.

4. Statement showing the number of persons primarily vaccinated and the number of those persons who were successfully vaccinated in the province of Coorg, in each of the undermentioned 10 official years

Establishment.	Persons primarily vaccinated.																			
	Total number	Number successfully vaccinated	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.
	Years ended 31st March.																			
	1883—84		1884—85		1885—86		1886—87		1887—88		1888—89		1889—90		1890—91		1891—92		1892—93	
Government Vaccinators	4 615	4,037	9,516	8 473	8,806	8,070	7,816	7 246	7,995	7,525	6,127	5,831	7,787	7,381	6,957	6.598	9,577	8,911	10,233	9,638
Merkara Municipal Vaccinator			823	586	406	374	455	416	710	681	575	516	710	604	214	172	430	425	322	318
Virajendrapet do					216	134	314	232	254	158	226	185	135	109	416	335	84	64	293	269
Dispensaries	715	559	138	101	130	99	5	5	68	52	49	40	203	176	538	498	661	485	379	266
Europeans	36	32	9	9	12	12	20	19	5	5	9	9	6	5	14	14	9	9	3	2
Natives	5.294	4 564	10,468	9,151	9 546	8,665	8,570	7,880	9,022	8.411	6,968	6,563	8,829	8,265	8,111	7,589	10,743	9,876	11,224	10,489
Total	5.330	4,596	10,477	9,160	9,558	8.677	8,590	7,899	9,027	8.416	6,977	6,572	8,835	8.270	8.125	7,603	10,752	9,885	11,227	10,491

V. C. VACCINATION.

5. Showing particulars of vaccination verified by Inspecting Officers during 1892—93.

District.	Total number of persons vaccinated.	Total number inspected.		Percentage of inspections to total number vaccinated.		Percentage of cases found successful of total number inspected.		Percentage of success reported by vaccinators.
		By Deputy Sanitary Commissioners or Civil Surgeons.	By Native Superintendents or other Inspecting Officers.	By Deputy Sanitary Commissioners or Civil Surgeons.	By Native Superintendents or other Inspecting Officers.	By Deputy Sanitary Commissioners or Civil Surgeons.	By Native Superintendents or other Inspecting Officers.	
Coorg	12,401	64	5,377	0·51	43·36	90·62	100·00	92·22

Residency Press, Bangalore.—1-12-93.—200